TRILATERAL COMMISSION: BILDERBERG SCHISM FOUNDED BY DAVID ROCKEFELLER

By: Joël van der Reijden | **Date:** Aug. 27, 2022 | **Last update:** Oct. 8, 2023 | MEMBERSHIP LIST | NGO STUDY CENTER

1974 Trilateral Commission executive board meeting at the White House. Founder David Rockefeller and Zbigniew Brzezinski can be spotted sitting next to U.S. president Gerald Ford.

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"We were incidentally the ones who proposed originally the holding of the annual summit meeting of the industrial democracies. That was an idea that originated with us at the Trilateral Commission. Yeah, yeah [the G7]."

~ March 6, 1989, C-Span, Zbigniew Brzezinski interview with C-Span founder Brian Lamb.

Intro

First there was the Anglo-American Pilgrims Society, founded in 1902 in London and in 1903 in New York City. The same ruling interests making up the core of the Pilgrims of the United States - names as Morgan, Vanderbilt, Carnegie and Rockefeller - founded the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) in New York in 1921.

In 1954, in a major evolution of the globalist network, the CFR founded the transatlantic Bilderberg group, or at least the American branch of it, with David Rockefeller being the most senior CFR member who would also continue visiting Bilderberg (almost) annually until 2013. In 1973 David Rockefeller and allies founded the Trilateral Commission to make this new group the NGO they had envisioned Bilderberg to evolve into: also including Japan. And now, increasingly, the Far East as a whole.

In this article, we'll be dealing with the Trilateral Commission. As for the group's basic purpose, it's the same as was made clear from quotes in the intro of the Bilderberg article: to replace all individual nation states with supranational structures to prevent individual governments - and their citizens/workers - from interfering in the unlimited expansion of multinationals across the globe.

The second-most pervasive NGO

Looking at ISGP's Superclass Index of the most connected elite NGO participants around the world, it is possible to determine that certain think tanks and conferences are particularly often represented among the top 60 individuals in 2017 (really 59), the year that David Rockefeller died. The list:

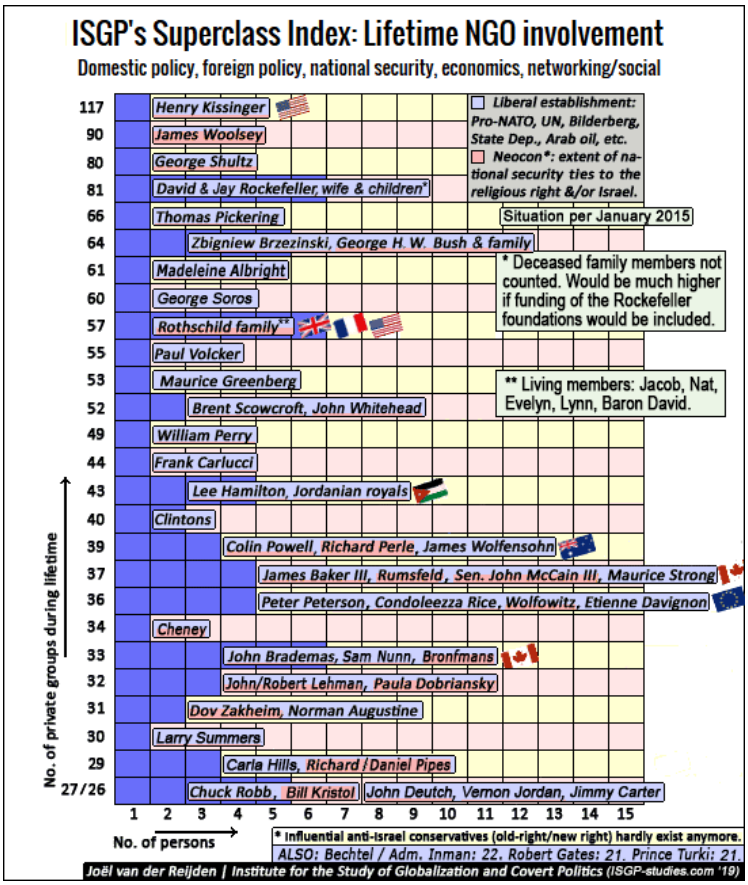
1. **Council on Foreign Relations: 98%** (58/59) official historical membership, with **100%** (+1 person) involvement.

2. **Trilateral Commission: 64%** (38/59) official historical membership, with **65%** (+1 person) known involvement.

3. **Bilderberg: 61%** (36/59) have visited at least once.

4. **Atlantic Council: 51%** (30/59) official historical membership, with **63%** (+7 persons) known involvement.

5. **Bretton Woods Committee: 54%** (32/59) official historical membership.


ISGP's Superclass Index: Lifetime NGO involvement
Domestic policy, foreign policy, national security, economics, networking/social
Liberal establishment: Pro-NATO, UN, Bilderberg, State Dep., Arab oil, etc.
Neocon*: extent of national security ties to the religious right &/or Israel.
Situation per January 2015
* Deceased family members not counted. Would be much higher if funding of the Rockefeller foundations would be included.
** Living members: Jacob, Nat, Evelyn, Lynn, Baron David.
117 Henry Kissinger
90 James Woolsey
80 George Shultz
81 David & Jay Rockefeller, wife & children*
66 Thomas Pickering
64 Zbigniew Brzezinski, George H. W. Bush & family
61 Madeleine Albright
60 George Soros
57 Rothschild family**
55 Paul Volcker
53 Maurice Greenberg
52 Brent Scowcroft, John Whitehead
49 William Perry
44 Frank Carlucci
43 Lee Hamilton, Jordanian royals
40 Clintons
39 Colin Powell, Richard Perle, James Wolfensohn
37 James Baker III, Rumsfeld, Sen. John McCain III, Maurice Strong
36 Peter Peterson, Condoleezza Rice, Wolfowitz, Etienne Davignon
34 Cheney
33 John Brademas, Sam Nunn, Bronfmans
32 John/Robert Lehman, Paula Dobriansky
31 Dov Zakheim, Norman Augustine
30 Larry Summers
29 Carla Hills, Richard / Daniel Pipes
27/26 Chuck Robb, Bill Kristol John Deutch, Vernon Jordan, Jimmy Carter
No. of private groups during lifetime
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
No. of persons
* Influential anti-Israel conservatives (old-right/new right) hardly exist anymore.
ALSO: Bechtel / Adm. Inman: 22. Robert Gates: 21. Prince Turki: 21.
Joël van der Reijden | Institute for the Study of Globalization and Covert Politics (ISGP-studies.com '19)

A more dated in terms of latest NGO additions, but still good oversight of the top superclass members at the time of David Rockefeller's death in 2017.

As the reader can see, the Trilateral Commission features as the number two globalist NGO, behind the Council on Foreign Relations and roughly on par with Bilderberg. Is it really a close match though, between the two? The Trilateral Commission boasts the following:

1. Multi-year membership, from about 2-3 years to more than 20 years.

2. Has less rotation among members/visitors.

3. Has multiple executive committee meetings per year [1], annual regional meetings for all three regions [2], and one annual global meeting.

    - As an extra comment here, the Trilateral Commission doesn't have nearly as much scrutiny as Bilderberg's annual meetings. Its regional meetings are even more obscure, despite being quite significant and containing many of the same names.

      For example, in 2011 a regional meeting was organized at Palace Noordeinde in the Netherlands. Hosted by Queen Beatrix of Orange, it included her son, the present-day King Willem Alexander; the (still-)sitting prime minister (who used to be a human resources director at Unilever) and deputy prime minister, North American chairman Paul Volcker and other major national and international names. [3] Searching the news media, it doesn't appear anything was reported about it. [4]

4. Includes Japan and the Far East, instead of just Europe and North America, with quite a bit of overlap in names.

5. Has a membership of about 500 compared to Bilderberg, which has generally invited 80 to 120 individuals per year.

6. Has the same level of names and corporate backing, just more.

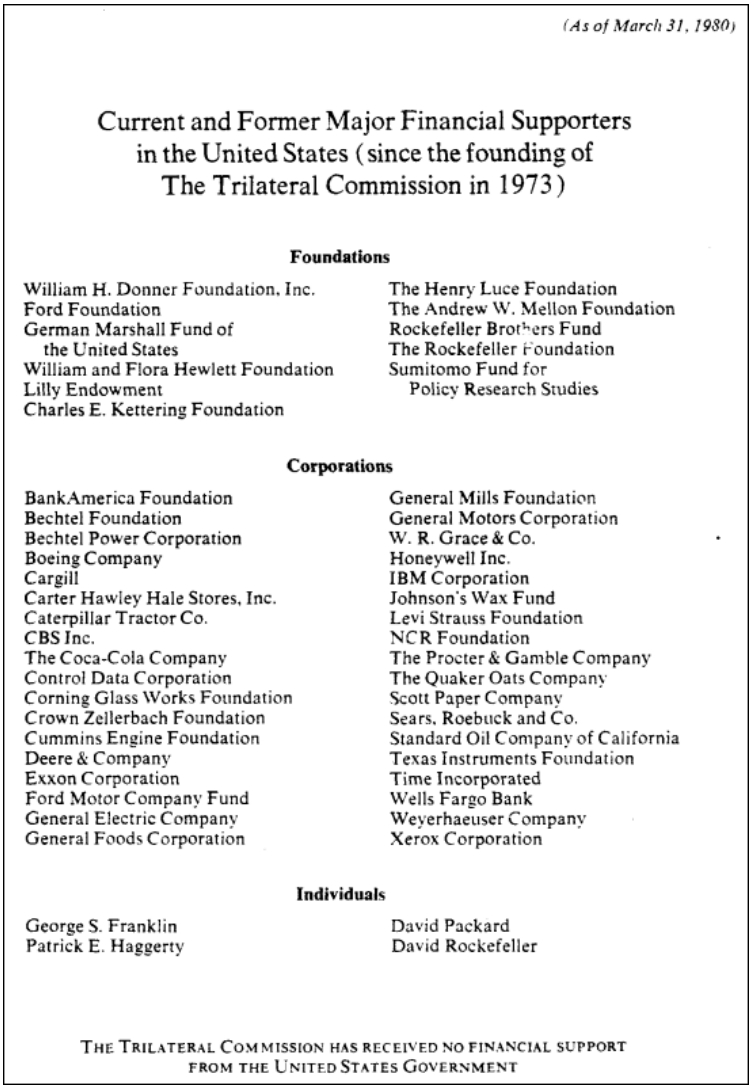
At least back in the day, Bilderberg did have its "brotherhood" structure, in which networking with all past visitors was encouraged, but, assuming this system is still in place, it is very much the question if this makes up for what the Trilateral Commission offers. It also seems natural that a similar system is in place among past and present Trilateral Commission members. Hence, the conclusion that the Trilateral Commission is the second-most pervasive NGO among top Superclass Index elites, and Bilderberg coming in third, is a pretty solid one.

It absolutely could be argued that Trilateral Commission membership is of a higher status than CFR membership, even more so considering there is a surprisingly strong tendency of CFR leadership to have a history at the Trilateral Commission. That is a slightly different aspect of the conversation though. In this section we're mainly talking about "pervasiveness": how common membership of a particular NGO is among top elites. With that, among at least a few dozen other very important other NGOs, the Trilateral Commission takes second place. Considering it has also been a group with very deep involvement of David Rockefeller, it is a group that has to be singled out for discussion, if only to provide a historical narrative of the globalist movement.

Multinational funding

As is becoming a norm here on ISGP, the funding of an NGO is dealt with very early. With the Trilateral Commission it's the exact same corporate network as the CFR, Bilderberg and literally hundreds of other, overlapping elite think tanks and conferences spread across the world these days. From the Munich Security Conference to the China Development Forum, it's always the major multinationals that pick up the bill, supplemented with a handful of big business-derived foundations. In some cases, especially with environmental and aid organizations, international government agencies provide part of the funding as well. The latter certainly is not the case with the Trilateral Commission. In fact, the group has made it explicitly clear it does not take money from government. Somehow, this is supposed to help confirm that it is "independent" of government, in the same way that other overlapping NGOs advertise that they don't take money from corporations...

In contrast to almost all globalist NGOs in existence today, funding sources of the Trilateral Commission still are a bit hard to come by, at least officially. Then again, upon seeing that 50-60% of members represent major multinationals as Goldman Sachs, Lazard, KKR, BlackRock, Bridgewater Associates, Carlyle, Boeing, Lockheed, BNP Paribas and a variety of mainstream media outlets, it's not hard to deduce that these are the type of corporations that are funding the Trilateral Commission. This is also confirmed when we look at a historic list of donors over the 1973-1980 period:



(As of March 31, 1980)

Current and Former Major Financial Supporters in the United States (since the founding of The Trilateral Commission in 1973)

Foundations

William H. Donner Foundation, Inc.
Ford Foundation
German Marshall Fund of the United States
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
Lilly Endowment
Charles E. Kettering Foundation
The Henry Luce Foundation
The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
The Rockefeller Foundation
Sumitomo Fund for Policy Research Studies

Corporations

BankAmerica Foundation
Bechtel Foundation
Bechtel Power Corporation
Boeing Company
Cargill
Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Inc.
Caterpillar Tractor Co.
CBS Inc.
The Coca-Cola Company
Control Data Corporation
Corning Glass Works Foundation
Crown Zellerbach Foundation
Cummins Engine Foundation
Deere & Company
Exxon Corporation
Ford Motor Company Fund
General Electric Company
General Foods Corporation
General Mills Foundation
General Motors Corporation
W. R. Grace & Co.
Honeywell Inc.
IBM Corporation
Johnson's Wax Fund
Levi Strauss Foundation
NCR Foundation
The Procter & Gamble Company
The Quaker Oats Company
Scott Paper Company
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Standard Oil Company of California
Texas Instruments Foundation
Time Incorporated
Wells Fargo Bank
Weyerhaeuser Company
Xerox Corporation

Individuals

George S. Franklin
Patrick E. Haggerty
David Packard
David Rockefeller

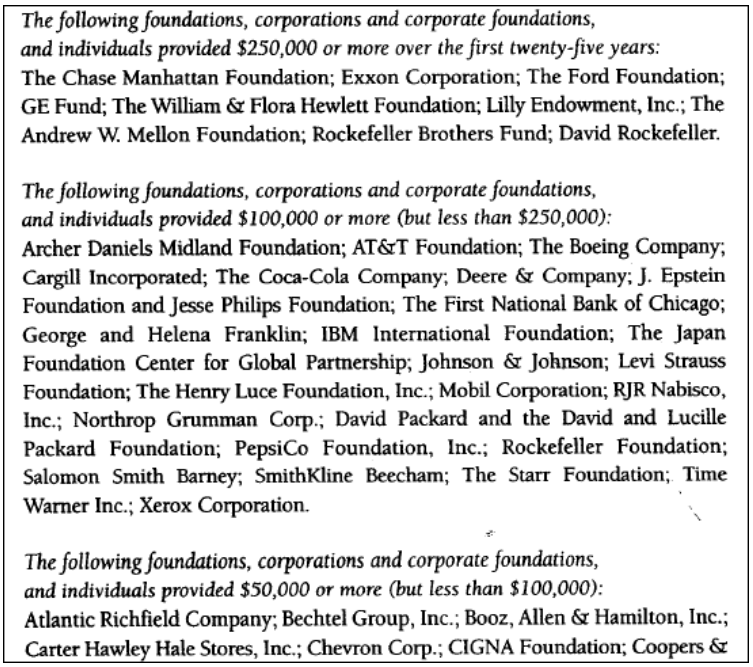
THE TRILATERAL COMMISSION HAS RECEIVED NO FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

There's a tendency for "liberal CIA"-type foundations as Ford and Rockefeller to withdraw funding, certainly from elite NGOs, when sufficient income from other sources can be obtained. Early on the Rockefeller and Ford foundations also financed the CFR and Bilderberg, but they stopped doing that as well.

Occasionally these foundations still make funds available, such as the Rockefeller Brothers Fund financing a *"Trilateral Commission board and executive committee meeting"* in 2004. [5] Why they do that should be considered a mystery, because it can be argued that it is not smart. After all, these foundations are financing thousands of what are supposed to be "genuine" "grassroots" NGOs and media outlets pushing Third World immigration, feminism and LGBTQ. Tons of these media outlets and NGOs oppose "big business" and "war criminals" as (CFR, Bilderberg and Trilateral Commission veteran) Henry Kissinger, so it's a particularly easy way to give away the game.

Sources of Trilateral Commission funding can also be obtained from a 1998 Trilateral Commission brochure entitled 'The Trilateral Commission at 25'. In that case it is both interesting and maybe telling that these

funding sources and historic board members were stripped from a wider-disseminated 71-page full report, but at least the early brochure contained these elements:



The following foundations, corporations and corporate foundations, and individuals provided $250,000 or more over the first twenty-five years:
The Chase Manhattan Foundation; Exxon Corporation; The Ford Foundation; GE Fund; The William & Flora Hewlett Foundation; Lilly Endowment, Inc.; The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation; Rockefeller Brothers Fund; David Rockefeller.

The following foundations, corporations and corporate foundations, and individuals provided $100,000 or more (but less than $250,000):
Archer Daniels Midland Foundation; AT&T Foundation; The Boeing Company; Cargill Incorporated; The Coca-Cola Company; Deere & Company; J. Epstein Foundation and Jesse Philips Foundation; The First National Bank of Chicago; George and Helena Franklin; IBM International Foundation; The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership; Johnson & Johnson; Levi Strauss Foundation; The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc.; Mobil Corporation; RJR Nabisco, Inc.; Northrop Grumman Corp.; David Packard and the David and Lucille Packard Foundation; PepsiCo Foundation, Inc.; Rockefeller Foundation; Salomon Smith Barney; SmithKline Beecham; The Starr Foundation; Time Warner Inc.; Xerox Corporation.

The following foundations, corporations and corporate foundations, and individuals provided $50,000 or more (but less than $100,000):
Atlantic Richfield Company; Bechtel Group, Inc.; Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Inc.; Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Inc.; Chevron Corp.; CIGNA Foundation; Coopers &

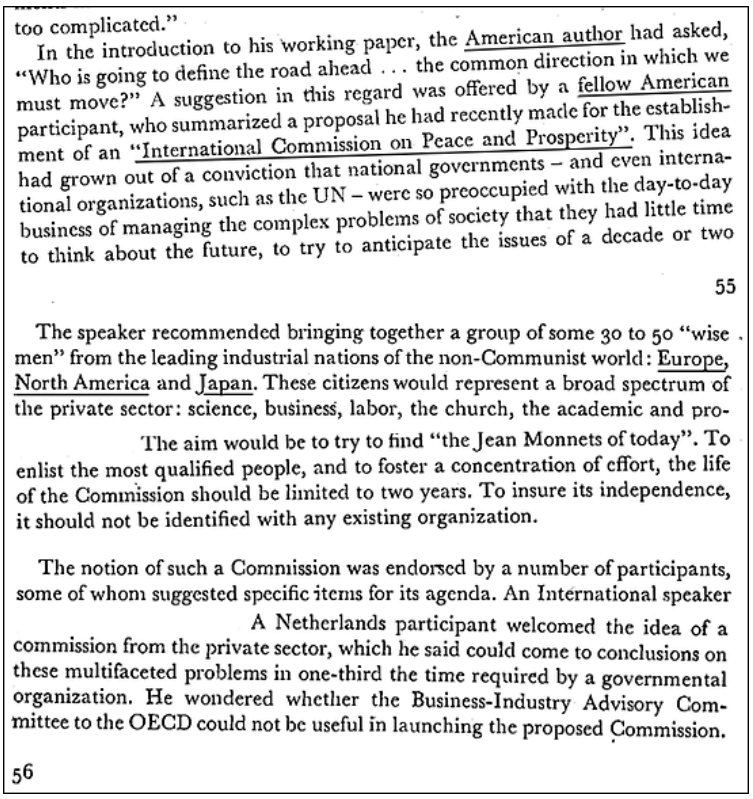
On the final page of a Trilateral Commission report on the 2001 London meeting, we can see the financiers from 1998 to 2001. The top names for this period are all familiar from either the Trilateral Commission or other major think tanks and conferences: JPMorgan Chase, Goldman Sachs, Citi, Bank of America, ExxonMobil, General Electric, Bechtel, IBM, pharmaceutical companies as Johnson & Johnson and Pfizer, a number of major food processing corporations, and more.

Ironically, the long-protected "serial child pursuer and lender" Jeffrey Epstein kept appearing as a major financier of the Trilateral Commission in the 1990s and 2000s. Enron, of course, caused another major scandal. Looking at the funders, we can also ask some questions about banking practices, agricultural practices, various FDA approvals, the quality of our food and a historic lack of funding into very real natural solutions to a long variety of diseases. That is not really the focus of this article though, as these same corporations and more appear everywhere in the globalist think tank and conference network.

Bilderberg schism

The Trilateral Commission was founded in 1973, after two to three years of David Rockefeller failing to draw up enough support among Bilderberg steering committee members to expand Bilderberg towards Japan, and inviting members from this country. [6] By March 1972 Rockefeller was calling for the establishment of a separate "International Commission for Peace and Prosperity" involving North American, Europe and Japan. [7]

He again brought this idea to Bilderberg 1972, held in Knokke, Belgium. The conference paper for that year shows heavy discussion on Japan. While not mentioned by name, it can be deduced through his later autobiographical notes [8] that David Rockefeller is largely the one making the case that Japan should be embraced by the western powers: it has become the third-largest economic power behind the United States and the Soviet Union, produces high-quality products, and there are major trade conflicts between Japan and the West that need to be resolved. As for the creation of a separate "Commission" involving Japan, his major ally that year was Zbigniew Brzezinski [9], with a few other unnamed participants also having an interest in seeing it come to fruition:



too complicated."

In the introduction to his working paper, the American author had asked, "Who is going to define the road ahead . . . the common direction in which we must move?" A suggestion in this regard was offered by a fellow American participant, who summarized a proposal he had recently made for the establishment of an "International Commission on Peace and Prosperity". This idea had grown out of a conviction that national governments – and even international organizations, such as the UN – were so preoccupied with the day-to-day business of managing the complex problems of society that they had little time to think about the future, to try to anticipate the issues of a decade or two

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The speaker recommended bringing together a group of some 30 to 50 "wise men" from the leading industrial nations of the non-Communist world: Europe, North America and Japan. These citizens would represent a broad spectrum of the private sector: science, business, labor, the church, the academic and pro-

The aim would be to try to find "the Jean Monnets of today". To enlist the most qualified people, and to foster a concentration of effort, the life of the Commission should be limited to two years. To insure its independence, it should not be identified with any existing organization.

The notion of such a Commission was endorsed by a number of participants, some of whom suggested specific items for its agenda. An International speaker

A Netherlands participant welcomed the idea of a commission from the private sector, which he said could come to conclusions on these multifaceted problems in one-third the time required by a governmental organization. He wondered whether the Business-Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD could not be useful in launching the proposed Commission.

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As Rockefeller recalled it in 1991:

> *"[The idea] was shot down in flames. There was very little enthusiasm for the idea. I think [at Bilderberg] they felt that they had a very congenial group, and they didn't want to have it interfered with by another element that would--I don't know what they thought, but in any case, they were not in favor."* [10]

Unfortunately, due to Bilderberg's secretive nature, it is not clear who exactly opposed inviting Japanese members, for what reason (there can be more than a few), or even who the steering committee members were in the 1970-1972 period. Even full conference papers in this period barely refer to the existence of a steering committee and do not identify participants as such. On top of that, statements are not attributed to specific members.

In any case, Rockefeller and Brzezinski decided to push on and create their separate "trilateral commission" without the support of the Bilderberg steering committee. Considering Rockefeller and his protege Henry Kissinger remained the most consistent Bilderberg visitors for decades more to come, his "dissent" and "treason" never was punished by Bilderberg or its steering committee. Make of that what you will. Here is how Rockefeller described the subsequent process in his 2002 autobiography:

> *"I arranged a follow-up meeting with Zbig [CFR '68-, director 1972-1977]..., then teaching at Columbia University ... Robert Bowie [CFR '47-'08] of the Center for International Studies at Harvard, Henry Owen [CFR '66-] of the Brookings Institution, and McGeorge Bundy [CFR '48-; brother of William Bundy: director CFR '64-'74 and editor-in-chief CFR's Foreign Affairs magazine '72-'84] the Ford Foundation, who all heartily endorsed my proposal to form a trilateral organization. ...*
>
> *"I then convened a larger group, including five Europeans and four Japanese, for a meeting at my country home in the summer of 1972. Among the Japanese were Saburo Okita [full member Club of Rome 1969-, executive anno 1972; founding member TC '73-], who later became minister of foreign affairs, and Kiichi Miyazawa [Minister of International Trade and Industry (1970–1971)], who would serve as minister of foreign affairs, minister of finance, and prime minister. After a lengthy discussion we determined to set up the new organization. Zbig agreed to serve as director, and [George S.] Benjy Franklin [CFR '48-, director '72–'83], my college roommate and colleague at the Council on Foreign Relations, agreed to help with organizational matters."*[11]

And thus the Trilateral Commission was born. The descriptions of these men, making them seem like separate forces of society, are somewhat fascinating and comical, because as the reader can see, every single one at the first meeting was deeply involved in the Council on Foreign Relations at that point, chaired by David Rockefeller himself in that period, from 1970 to 1985. The Ford Foundation likely was important to guarantee as a base source of income for the Commission, but in the end it's entirely practical to say that the CFR spawned the Trilateral Commission, similar to what happened with Bilderberg.

The Bilderbergers among founding Trilateral Commission members

Despite there being a lot of opposition from the Bilderberg steering committee (which doesn't seem to have included a whole lot of elite names, looking at who were member anno 1981), David Rockefeller was able to take with him to his Trilateral Commission more than a few elite big business-representing Bilderberg members, quite a few them already

sitting on Chase Manhattan's international advisory council, or in other ways closely tied to David Rockefeller. A comparison between Bilderberg lists and the founding 1973 Trilateral Commission list, produces the following overlap:

1. **David Rockefeller:** Founder, (un)official head '73-'17, North American chair of the Trilateral Commission '77-'91. Annual Bilderberg visitor '54-'13. Chairman CFR '70-'85. Chair and CEO Chase Manhattan Bank, member international advisory council Chase Manhattan Bank / JPMorgan Chase until 2005.

2. **Zbigniew Brzezinski:** Founder and executive director until becoming national security advisor in '77, exec. '82-'09. Bilderberg regular '66-'85.

3. **George Ball:** Member Trilateral Commission '73 until at least '79. Annual Bilderberg visitor over '54-'93. Lawyer who helped set up the European Union's founding structures alongside Jean Monnet. Senior partner Lehman Brothers 1966-1968, 1969-1982.

4. **Lord Eric Roll:** Member Trilateral Commission '73-; Attended all Bilderberg meetings over '69-'02. Director Bank of England 1968-1977. Deputy chairman of S.G. Warburg & Company 1967-, co-chairman 1974-1987.

5. **Gianni Agnelli:** Member Trilateral Commission '73-. His FIAT company was represented at Bilderberg from '54-, and he himself attended over '57-'00. Founding member Chase Manhattan's International Advisory Council 1965-.

6. **John Loudon:** Member Trilateral Commission '73-. Bilderberg visitor in '62, '65, and '72. Chairman and CEO of Royal Dutch Shell 1951-1965, chairman advisory board 1965-1975. Founding chairman of the initial board of Chase Manhattan's International Advisory Council 1965-.

7. **Otto Wolff von Amerongen:** Member Trilateral Commission '73-. Attended almost all Bilderberg meetings over March '55-'01. Son of a leading Nazi steel magnet who had been a founding advisory board member of Vereinigte Stahlwerke under Fritz Thyssen. Rebuilt Otto Wolff AG - the largest German steel concern after Thyssen and Krupp, from 1949 on, chair 1966-1986. Anno 1972 Wolff sat on the board of Chase Manhattan's International Advisory Council.

8. **Kurt Birrenbach:** Member Trilateral Commission '73-. Bilderberg regular over '63-'72. Chief post-World War II representative of the

Thyssen family and major shareholder in the Thyssen steel company over 1954-1978.

9. **Karl Kaiser:** Member Trilateral Commission '73 until at least '85. Bilderberg visitor in '70, '71, '74, '85. Born in Germany. Protege of Rockefeller man Henry Kissinger at Harvard in 1963-1968, studying international and transatlantic relations, this before Kissinger became Nixon's national security advisor in January 1969. Head of the German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) 1974-2003.

10. **Max Kohnstamm:** Founding EU chair Trilateral Commission '73-. Bilderberg regular over '61-'98. Private secretary to Queen Wilhelmina of Orange 1945-1948, who joined the foreign office, and ended up becoming a close ally of Jean Monnet in setting up the founding structures of the European Union. Also a founding member of the Club of Rome in 1968.

11. **Baron Daniel Janssen:** Member Trilateral Commission '73-'13. Bilderberg regular over '69-'00. Chair of Belgium's large, elite Solvay chemical concern. Major life-long player in the Club of Rome.

12. **Baron Leon Lambert:** Member Trilateral Commission '73-. Bilderberg visitor in '71-'72, '75-'76, '78-'84, '86-'87. Major Belgian banker of his time operating Banque Lambert, which in previous generations was the Belgian branch of the Rothschilds and financed the colonial expansions of King Leopold II (1865-1909) and various other corporations.

13. **Otto Grieg Tidemand:** Member Trilateral Commission '73-. Visited Bilderberg almost annually over '67-'84. Norway's minister of defense 1965-1970, during which he closely worked with the U.S., DOD, CIA and NATO. Minister of trade 1970-1971. At the same time a major Norwegian banker and industrialist who was a member of the supervisory board of Norges Bank (the Norwegian Central Bank) 1962–1974; chair of Saga Petroleum 1972-1976, deputy chair of the Fredrikstad Mekaniske Verksted shipyard 1971-1975, chair 1975-1978; director of Kosmos shipping company 1972, chair 1979-1988; and more.

14. **Thorvald Stoltenberg:** Member Trilateral Commission '73-. Bilderberg visitor in '66, '70, '73, '82, '94, '95. A rather insignificant Norwegian diplomat at the time of his first Bilderberg visits and still a relatively insignificant "international affairs secretary" of the "Norwegian Trade Union" by the time he was invited to the Trilateral Commission. Stoltenberg clearly made a few connections, as in later decades he ended up becoming Norway's minister of

defense (1979-1981) and minister for foreign affairs (1990-1993), with his son, Jens Stoltenberg, being Norway's prime minister in 2000-2001 and 2005-2013, followed by an appointment as secretary general of NATO.

15. **Dr. Umberto Colombo:** Member Trilateral Commission '73 until at least '98. Bilderberg visitor in 1972 as *"Director of the Committee for Scientific Policy, OECD"*, his first and only time. Jewish-Italian (nuclear) energy scientist and past Fulbright Fellow at MIT. Full member of the Club of Rome 1972-1990s, executive committee and steering committee member anno 2001. President of the large Italian energy multinational ENI November 1982 - January 1983. Deeply involved in questions of energy and technology. Chair United Nations' advisory committee on science and technology for development 1984-1986. Council member of the United Nations University anno 1986-1992.

The two Germans tied into the Nazi-backing Thyssen fortune are most fascinating, of course, but the Trilateral Commission may not be the best platform to discuss these ties. Bilderberg would already be a much better fit, considering it was founded much closer to World War II. And maybe a whole separate article on these ties would be even better.

Influence with the Ford government: 1973-1977

To walk around claims of conspiracy, both Rockefeller and Brzezinski have mildly emphasized just how hard the beginnings of the Trilateral Commission were: it was hard to gain support and it was just as hard to find anyone willing to join. Here is how Brzezinski explained it in 1989:

> *"When we first started, we sought a commission of about 60 people. And at first, when I was first helping to organize it, we had a hard time recruiting those 60 people, because it was a brand new idea that the two of us had thought of, Rockefeller and I. Now we have 360 people with an enormous waiting list."*[12]

These statements should be taken with a grain of salt. A founding, or at the very least very early, 1973 membership list reveals 65 North American names, 57 of which were American; 59 Europeans and 64 Japanese. That's a total of 188 names, more than three times as much as Brzezinski talks about. That's a lot of names joining very quickly. And why wouldn't they? Looking at the Japanese interests already represented in 1973?

1. President, Mitsubishi Company.
2. President, Mitsubishi Bank.
3. President, Sumitomo Chemical Company.
4. Chairman, Sumitomo Bank.

5. Chairman, Nissan Motors.
6. Chairman, Hitachi.
7. President, Sony.
8. Counselor, Mitsui Bank.
9. Chairman, Fuji Bank.
10. Advisory board chairman, Fuji Bank.
11. President, Toyota Motors.
12. Chairman, Bank of Tokyo.
13. Chairman, Tokyo Electric Power Company.
14. Chairman, Nippon Steel.
15. President, Nippon Electric Company.

Also looking at the support from CFR members and the big business names surrounding David Rockefeller that joined the Trilateral Commission from the start, it is clear we were not dealing with a "grassroots" organization, at least not in the traditional sense.

1974 Trilateral Commission executive board meeting at the White House. Founder David Rockefeller and Zbigniew Brzezinski can be spotted sitting next to U.S. president Gerald Ford.

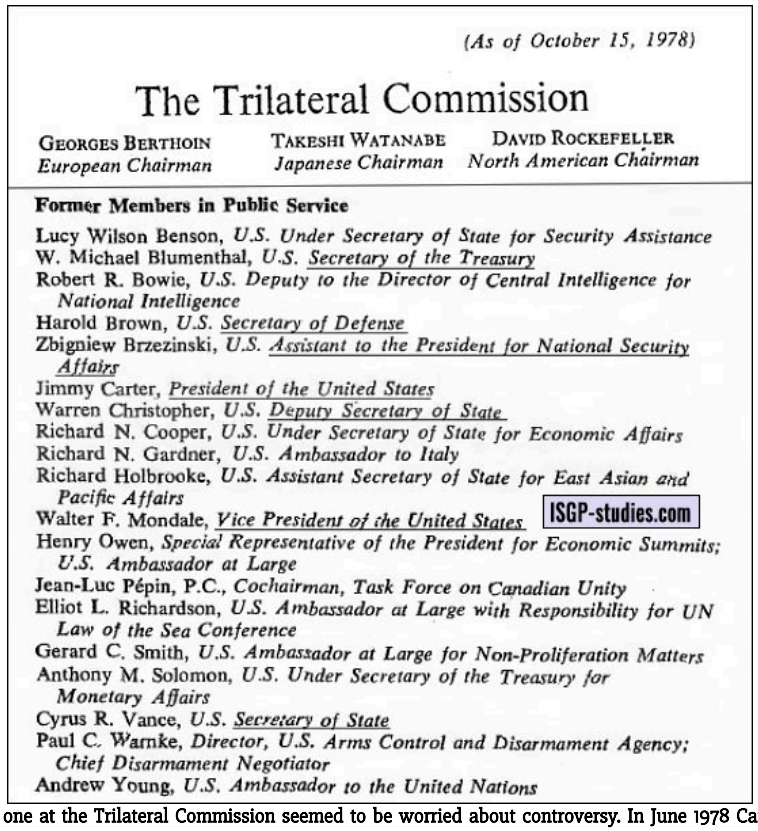
By December 1974 [13] the executive board of the Trilateral Commission was invited to hold a meeting at the White House with Gerald Ford. This development makes sense, considering David Rockefeller's brother, Nelson, was about to be confirmed as Ford's vice president [14], with the brother's protege, Henry Kissinger, pretty much single-handedly running the foreign policy of both the Nixon and Ford governments as national security advisor and secretary of state.

Influence with the brief August 1974 - January 1977 presidency of Gerald Ford, an old Warren Commission member alongside former CIA director Allen Dulles and David Rockefeller mentor John McCloy, clearly was considerable. In another telling move, as soon as Ford left the presidency, he would visit Bohemian Grove camp Mandalay with Henry Kissinger [15] and remain a member for the next few decades. [16]

The Carter coup of 1977

Controversy surrounding the Trilateral Commission didn't really hit until the 1977-1981 administration of Jimmy Carter. When Carter was elected president of the United States in November 1976, just 3 years after the founding of the Trilateral Commission, he stacked his entire administration with Trilateral Commission members - including himself. This is most easily visible by just looking at a "Former Members in Public

Service" list that is part of the 1978 Trilateral Commission membership list:



(As of October 15, 1978)

The Trilateral Commission

GEORGES BERTHOIN, European Chairman — TAKESHI WATANABE, Japanese Chairman — DAVID ROCKEFELLER, North American Chairman

Former Members in Public Service

Lucy Wilson Benson, *U.S. Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance*
W. Michael Blumenthal, *U.S. Secretary of the Treasury*
Robert R. Bowie, *U.S. Deputy to the Director of Central Intelligence for National Intelligence*
Harold Brown, *U.S. Secretary of Defense*
Zbigniew Brzezinski, *U.S. Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs*
Jimmy Carter, *President of the United States*
Warren Christopher, *U.S. Deputy Secretary of State*
Richard N. Cooper, *U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs*
Richard N. Gardner, *U.S. Ambassador to Italy*
Richard Holbrooke, *U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs*
Walter F. Mondale, *Vice President of the United States*
Henry Owen, *Special Representative of the President for Economic Summits; U.S. Ambassador at Large*
Jean-Luc Pépin, P.C., *Cochairman, Task Force on Canadian Unity*
Elliot L. Richardson, *U.S. Ambassador at Large with Responsibility for UN Law of the Sea Conference*
Gerard C. Smith, *U.S. Ambassador at Large for Non-Proliferation Matters*
Anthony M. Solomon, *U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs*
Cyrus R. Vance, *U.S. Secretary of State*
Paul C. Warnke, *Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Chief Disarmament Negotiator*
Andrew Young, *U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations*

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No one at the Trilateral Commission seemed to be worried about controversy. In June 1978 Carter organized his own executive meeting of the Trilateral Commission in the White House's East Room. The Washington Post stood ready to write about it: 'A Plan for How the World Ought to Run, If Only...' This was 1.5 years after a Post title read: 'Trilateral Commission-Web Enough for the Plot-Minded' and preceded one with the title, 'The Trilateralists Are Coming, The Trilateralists Are Coming'. Washington Post heads Katharine and Donald Graham eventually became Trilateral Commission members themselves.

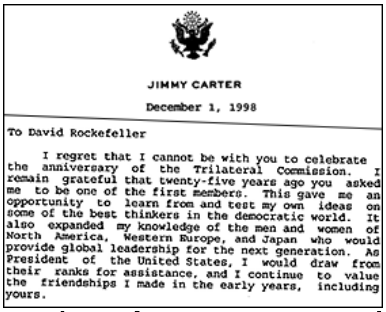
As for an easier to read (up) list, the following Trilateral Commission members were to be found in the Carter administration:

1. President Jimmy Carter (TC '73-).
2. Vice president Walter Mondale (TC '73-).
3. National security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski (TC '73-, key founder).
4. Secretary of state Cyrus Vance (TC '73-).
5. Deputy secretary of state Warren Christopher (TC '73-).
6. Secretary of defense Harold Brown (TC '73-).
7. Secretary of the treasury Michael Blumenthal (TC '73-).
8. Under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs Anthony Solomon (TC '73-).
9. Under secretary of state for economic affairs Richard Cooper (TC '73-).
10. Under secretary of state for security assistance Lucy Benson (TC '73-).
11. U.S. ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young (TC no earlier than Aug. '75).

12. Chief nuclear disarmament negotiator with Russia Paul Warnke (TC '73-).
13. One of three members of the Intelligence Oversight Board (IOB), William Scranton (TC executive '73-), alongside a young Al Gore and questionable CIA veteran Thomas Farmer chairing it. [17]
14. Various additional ambassadors and under-, deputy-, and assistant secretaries of state from different departments.

As the reader can see, the men above weren't even recent additions to the Trilateral Commission, which could have been done with the (weak) argument "to prepare them for government service". No, with the exception of a low-level black Andrew Young, who was executive director of Martin Luther King's Rockefeller-financed Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), all were founding members of the Trilateral Commission back in 1973.

The same goes for Gerard Smith, Jean-Luc Pepin, and two men already mentioned above by David Rockefeller as Trilateral Commission co-founders: Henry Owen and Robert Bowie. All of them joined the Carter administration, as the above "Former Members in Public Service" list shows. Richard Gardner, Richard Holbrooke, Elliot Richardson, all three members who developed major superclass credentials, all three appeared on an August 1975 membership list of the Trilateral Commission, so still more than a year before Carter was elected president in November 1976. In fact, Richardson can be spotted in the picture taken at the 1974 executive committee meeting of the Trilateral Commission at the White House. This was right in-between government appointments for him.



JIMMY CARTER

December 1, 1998

To David Rockefeller

I regret that I cannot be with you to celebrate the anniversary of the Trilateral Commission. I remain grateful that twenty-five years ago you asked me to be one of the first members. This gave me an opportunity to learn from and test my own ideas on some of the best thinkers in the democratic world. It also expanded my knowledge of the men and women of North America, Western Europe, and Japan who would provide global leadership for the next generation. As President of the United States, I would draw from their ranks for assistance, and I continue to value the friendships I made in the early years, including yours.

1998 letter of Jimmy Carter to David Rockefeller, briefly describing the influence of the Trilateral Commission's "global leadership" on the shaping of his own government's policies. The letter was part of the 1998 'Trilateral Commission at 25' gathering.

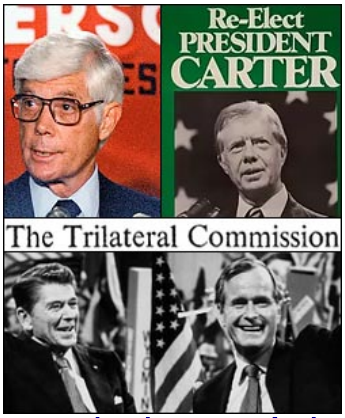
It should be clear that with this election and these appointments, the Trilateral Commission under the chairmanship of David Rockefeller was in complete control of every aspect of U.S. government policy, both foreign and domestic. It's the most blatant, easy-to-spot big business coup ever seen.

The Federal Reserve, of course, is not officially part of the U.S. government, but the same 1978 list demonstrates that outgoing Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns immediately was made a Trilateral Commission member. Also various New York Federal Reserve directors could be found among Trilaterals. So yes, there was basically not any key area of government policy not being overseen by a Trilateral Commission member.

1980: a Trilateral-dominated election

As criticism mounted, David Rockefeller continued to claim there was no conspiracy. To him it was all a coincidence: from Carter deciding to run for president, to him winning the presidency, to there being *"a good deal of surprise, then, when he chose fifteen members of Trilateral."* [18] Accusations of conspiracy - which were even taken for granted by his son's fellow Harvard students [19] - were all *"absurd"* [20] and *"nonsensical defamation"*. [21]

Of course Rockefeller wasn't speaking the truth. Carter had been brought into the Trilateral Commission by founding member J. Paul Austin, the president, chairman and CEO of Coca-Cola from 1962 to 1981. Austin, who thought Carter would make an excellent candidate for the upcoming 1976 elections [22], also was trustee chairman of the DOD and Eastern Establishment-linked RAND Corporation from 1972 to 1981. Coca-Cola also is the company that ultimately spawned the tech and media-oriented Sun Valley Meetings in 1983, this by bringing the founder of these annual conferences, Herbert Allen, onto its board in 1982 and making him a significant player in the whole entertainment industry.



Carter and Anderson were founding Trilaterals in 1973. Bush joined around 1979. Bush also served as a director of the CFR under chairman David Rockefeller from 1977 until resigning due to campaign questions in 1979.

David Rockefeller's claims of "coincidence" are equally fascinating and comical, considering that the main presidential candidates in the 1980 election were founding Trilateral Commission member Jimmy Carter, on the Democrat side; an Independent with the name John B. Anderson, coincidentally also among the 57 founding U.S. members of the Trilateral Commission back in 1973, as well as a CFR member from that same year; and the Republican candidate Ronald Reagan, whose vice president, George H. W. Bush, had also been accepted into the Trilateral Commission around 1979. That means that all three final candidates for the presidency in the 1980 elections were solidly tied to the Trilateral Commission, something that did not go unnoticed in various media outlets. [23]

This makes sense once one considers and accepts the theory that groups as the Trilateral Commission and Bilderberg are looking to recruit and build up politicians and other policy makers who they think could and should be going places. In fact, one 38-year-visiting steering committee of Bilderberg admitted as much when he said:

> *"To say we were striving for a one-world government is exaggerated, but not wholly unfair. ... We felt that a single community throughout the world would be a good thing. ... We make a point of getting along younger politicians who are obviously rising... Your new understanding of the world [through Bilderberg] will certainly help your career."*[24]

It's quite fascinating as well how both David Rockefeller and Zbigniew Brzezinski had a habit of singling out both the "extreme left" and "extreme right" whenever addressing criticism of their Trilateral Commission, with Rockefeller making early references to chemtrail believers [25] and Brzezinski repeatedly tossing the word "loonie" in his rebuttals. [26] It does appear to confirm that these men were well aware of the usual "left-right" controlled opposition paradigm that already by then had been created in our society by the same interests.

Reagan: 1981-1989

It was Ronald Reagan, of course, who won the 1980 elections. It appears amidst all the questioning and criticism, the Trilateral Commission toned down the amount of Trilaterals brought into the government. Gone were all the longtime members (except Abshire), and initially only the vice presidency and the defense secretary were covered by the Trilateral Commission in terms of top-level positions. A few more names could be added though in subsequent years:

- **George H. W. Bush:** Vice president 1981-1989. Trilateral about 2 years before joining the Reagan administration. Present at the 1984 Trilateral reception at the White House, alongside his wife.
- **Caspar Weinberger:** Defense secretary 1981-1987. Trilateral from at least 1978, representing the Bechtel Corporation as vice president.
- **Frank Carlucci:** Defense secretary 1987-1989. Trilateral from 1985. Post-Reagan, Carlucci would become chairman of the Carlyle group, with George W. Bush an important advisor.
- ***George Shultz:*** Secretary of state 1982-1987. De facto Trilateral from at least 1978, as Bechtel president.
- **John Whitehead:** Deputy secretary of state 1985-1989. Trilateral from 1982, the year he founded and became chairman of Goldman Sachs' international advisory board, with Henry Kissinger an Robert McNamara among the first to join.
- **David Abshire:** U.S. ambassador to NATO 1983-1987. Trilateral from 1978.
- **Paul Volcker:** Chairman Federal Reserve 1979-1987. Trilateral from at least 1978. Not officially part of the government and not appointed by Reagan.

Of course, this just covers the Rockefeller connections through the Trilateral Commission. The CFR and the Bohemian Grove were similarly important, as were a number of personal ties. The initial secretary of state in 1981-1982, Alexander Haig, had been assistant to Nixon's national security advisor Henry Kissinger from 1969 to 1973 [27]; then joined the CFR in 1973. Upon leaving the Reagan administration, he joined the Trilateral Commission.

George H. W. Bush, a former CIA director from a Wall Street family, had been a member of the CFR since 1972, serving as a director from 1977 to 1979, operating here under chairman David Rockefeller (1970-1985). Similar to other administration officials, Bush would start visiting the Bohemian Grove during his vice presidency under Reagan. [28]

Reagan's campaign manager was OSS veteran William Casey, by the late 1970s an influential lawyer whose support three prospective presidential candidates were seeking. [36] Casey had been a member of the CFR since 1973 and was brought into the Bohemian Grove in 1980 by Reagan deputy campaign manager Darrell Trent and in 1981 by former CIA director John McCone into Mandalay. [37] He would become Reagan's CIA director from 1981 until his death in 1987, growing controversial over Iran-Contra and the BCCI affair.

Reagan himself had been a guest at the Bohemian Grove since at least 1967 and an official member since 1975 [38], coincidentally a place also annually visited by David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger [39], as well as Nelson Rockefeller since at least the 1940s [40] and descendants of J.P. Morgan and a handful of other East Coast elites. [41]

George Shultz, who came to serve as Reagan's secretary of state from 1982 to 1989, became a member of the Bohemian Grove just two months after Reagan in 1975. [42] He was a member of the CFR from 1974 and a director - under David Rockefeller, similar to vice president Bush - from 1980 to 1982.

Bechtel, Reagan, CIA. Bechtel funded the Trilateral Commission and had vice president Cap Weinberger, Reagan's future 1981-1987 defense secretary, as its vice president. Bechtel president George Shultz became Reagan's 1982-1989 secretary of state.
Interestingly, Shultz and Weinberger regularly paralyzed American foreign policy with their frequent disagreements [29], not unlike Brzezinski seemingly fighting everybody else in the Carter administration, including fellow Trilaterals Cyrus Vance and Harold Brown. [30] In turn, Shultz and Weinberger opposed the secret scheming of CIA director William Casey, who's position Reagan had elevated to cabinet-level, with regard to Iran and the Contras. [31]
Looking at joint involvement in the Gorbachev Foundation and its State of the World Forum, these officials even aided the "new left" / "liberal CIA" with exposing Iran-Contra, through such groups as the Daniel Sheehan's Christic Institute.
Reagan's initial secretary of state, Alexander Haig, also resigned amidst endless internal strife, in his case over his rabidly pro-Israel stance in opposition to the Anglophile Weinberger and national security advisor William Clark. [32]
Scowcroft in the Bush administration actively tried to prevent these situations from recurring. [33] He was friends with defense secretary Cheney and made sure to always play open book to secretary of state James Baker. [34] Similar attempts were made in the subsequent Clinton administration. [35]
None of these disagreements really matter

here. What matters is that the recruiting pool for top government positions is very small and always tied to the same Rockefeller-Kissinger interests. If anything, having these limited powerful interests forcing their own people in, might only increase friction.

As indicated, Shultz is important as well in relation to the Trilateral Commission. Before being brought into government to serve as Reagan's secretary of state, Shultz was *"president (1975 to 1982), director, and senior counselor"* of the Bechtel Corporation [43], owned by the family that were the "big kahunas" at Bohemian Grove camp Mandalay [44], alongside the Kaisers, one of which was a founding member of the Trilateral Commission. As can be seen in a previous chapter, Bechtel was an important funder of the Trilateral Commission, with the company's vice president, Caspar Weinberger, already being a member of the Trilateral Commission from at least 1978. On that list Weinberger also is identified as, *"Vice President and General Counsel, Bechtel Corporation."* Hence, strange and fishy as it sounds, Bechtel supplied Reagan's secretary of state *and* secretary of defense. Needless to say, the Bechtel caused a bit of a steer [45], although Congress eventually let the nominations go through.

So no, Stephen Bechtel Sr. and Jr., and George Shultz, may not have been members of the Trilateral Commission before Reagan came to power, but they certainly were a close as you could get, and also very close to the Rockefeller interests.

To illustrate the Bechtel's Rockefeller connection outside of the Trilateral Commission, and also its CIA ties: In the late 1940s, John McCone had grown close with soon-to-be CIA director Allen Dulles. [46] McCone introduced his business partners, the Bechtels to Dulles, initiating a long-term relationship marked by secrecy. [47] Dulles, a friend of the Rockefellers since college in the 1930s [48], helped Bechtel become a partner of the Rockefellers' Standard Oil (through ARAMCO) in Saudi Arabia. [49] Both firms were *"loaded with CIA"*, with Bechtel soon participating big business CIA coups from Iran (1953) to Indonesia (1967) [50], and, alongside the Kaisers, helping to set up anti-communist, "private enterprise" CIA fronts as the National Committee for a Free Asia (1951) - which, in this case, was considered *"the brainchild of Allen Dulles."* [51] Bechtels could also be found on the board of the "liberal CIA" Ford Foundation and in places as the 1001 Club, in that case alongside David and Laurance Rockefeller, as well as the Rothschilds and a number of CIA and Mossad assets. After Dulles' disgrace in the wake of the 1961 Pay of Pigs disaster, the Catholic JFK appointed Dulles friend, Bechtel partner and Knight of Malta [52] John McCone as his successor the CIA director in 1961. Considering McCone was so friendly with Dulles for more than 10 years, one wonders what that changed at the CIA.

David Rockefeller, Trilateral founder, was CIA

From the past chapter it already is clear that both Bechtel and David Rockefeller were working with the CIA in maintaining America's "foreign policy". This has been discussed on other occasions on this site. Allen Dulles, who recruited Bechtel and McCone into the CIA, used his old college (and CFR, and Pilgrims Society) friend David Rockefeller as CIA front as well, even providing him with lengthy briefings:

> *"[David Rockefeller] was a friend and confidant of Allen Dulles, and in some instances furnished a [CIA] front [group] ... I remember briefing him, in great detail, about the work of the division that I headed in the CIA. Allen asked me to brief him, and I gave him a full briefing, so that he knew everything that I was doing. And I think he did it with the other division chiefs, too. He was close to intelligence work — much, much, much closer than Nelson was."*[53]

David Rockefeller was there on more than a few occasions where the interests of the CIA and big business aligned. In 1965 he helped sell the Vietnam War in a New York Times ad of the big business-dominated Committee for an Effective and Durable Peace in Asia (CEDPA). In March 1970 he helped facilitate the CIA takeover of Chile's right-wing El Mercurio newspaper in an effort to counter the Marxist Allende. [54] In April 1970 the Council for Latin America, another big business council founded by him and later known as Council for the Americas, was lobbying the U.S. government to undermine Allende. [55] Within the 1001 Club, we would not only find the Bechtels, Rothschilds, David Rockefeller and his curious conspiracy- and new age disinformation-funding brother Laurance. We would also find various elite money launderers and shady Mossad- and CIA-tied individuals, as well as anti-communist dictator of Zaire Mobutu Sese Seko, business interests tied to anti-communist Indonesian dictator Sukarno, and similar ties to anti-communist dictator Shah of Iran. As was very common during the Cold War and beyond, Mobutu's regime was not just maintained by the CIA, but also the Mossad [56], which regularly did the work the CIA preferred not to touch. The same was going with the Shah in Iran: both the CIA and Mossad played their respective roles in teaching the Shah's secret police in counter-intelligence and torture techniques. [57] Meanwhile, David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank was doing a lot of business in the country [58], also through the Iran-U.S. Business Council, which had quite a few Trilaterals involved in the whole process. [59] Rockefeller and Kissinger, of course, lobbied to provide the Shah with asylum in the United States. [60] Even late in life, Rockefeller looked back at the Iranian ruler with quite some nostalgia. [61]

Whether it was about Chile or what he heard at the latest meeting of the intelligence-dominated Cercle Pinay gathering, David Rockefeller always was in contact in those years with his good friend Henry Kissinger, the

national security advisor and secretary of state, in the former capacity also chairing the 40 Committee, a secret group that authorized global CIA operations. The CIA director at the time, Richard Helms had been the main covert operations expert over the past two decades, and had a (CFR and Pilgrims) father, Gates McGarrah, who not only was a major banker of his time, but also chaired the Rockefeller's Chase National Bank in 1926-1927.

If anybody blurred the lines between big business, privately-funded think tanks and the CIA, it would have been David Rockefeller. This is also the person who helped found Bilderberg in 1954, pretty much running it with Kissinger until last visiting in 2013. This is the person who streamlined big business-funding of the CFR from the 1950s on, chaired the CFR from 1970 to 1985, and continued to have major influence in this think tank until his death in 2017. This is the person who founded the Trilateral Commission in 1973, and was involved in dozens of other NGOs with his elite friends. Where's the line really between CIA, big business and think tanks? Because there barely is any.

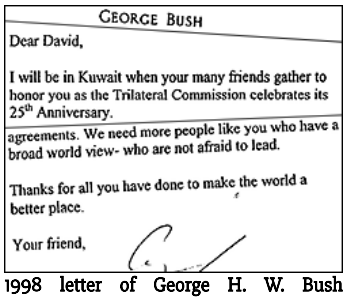
David Rockefeller also is unique in that he not only represented "the establishment" through the CFR, Bilderberg and Trilateral Commission, but also the "anti-establishment" "new left" through the Rockefeller Brothers Fund (with Kissinger as a trustee 1977-1987) and even the "old/new/alt/religious right" through the Reagan Foundation, founded in 1985 with names on the board as Richard Mellon Scaife, Pete Wilson, Joseph Coors and Ross Perot. His brother Laurance of course poured money into such places as the Esalen Institute, with the both of them regularly hosting (rather secret) meetings with the leadership of the United Nations at their Pocantino retreat. [62]

So yes, when we see CIA veterans and big business executives of the Trilateral Commission taking over whole administrations, it's tempting to think that "that" must be the enemy to fight. That may be true, but also keep in mind that when it involves David Rockefeller and his closest allies, the "infiltration" could equally come through the CFR, Bilderberg, or any other Rockefeller-dominated or allied-think tank or corporate board. At the same time that infiltration can come through "the left", i.e. the "liberal CIA" clique of operatives fighting "big business"; or even libertarianism pushing "alt right" wingers. The Trilateral Commission is just one head of the hydra.

Bush: 1989-1993

George H. W. Bush was elected president in 1988, coming into office in January 1989. His cabinet over the next four years consisted of the following Trilateral Commission members:

1. **George H. W. Bush:** President 1989-1993. Trilateral about 2 years before joining the Reagan administration. Present at the 1984 Trilateral reception at the White House, alongside his wife. Member CFR 1972-, director 1977-1979, serving under chairman David Rockefeller (1970-1985). Regular Bohemian Grove visitor since the 1980s.


GEORGE BUSH

Dear David,

I will be in Kuwait when your many friends gather to honor you as the Trilateral Commission celebrates its 25th Anniversary.

agreements. We need more people like you who have a broad world view- who are not afraid to lead.

Thanks for all you have done to make the world a better place.

Your friend,

1998 letter of George H. W. Bush describing David Rockefeller as his "friend". The letter was part of the 1998 'Trilateral Commission at 25' gathering.

2. **Brent Scowcroft:** National security advisor 1989-1993. Deputy assistant to Kissinger at the National Security Council 1973-1975, and really continued as his protege in the position of national security advisor 1975-1977. Founding president of Kissinger Associates in 1982-1984, also serving as vice chair 1982-1989.
3. **Lawrence Eagleburger:** Deputy secretary of state 1989-1992. Secretary of state 1992-1993. Executive assistant to Kissinger in 1969 at the National Security Council and 1975-1977 at the State Department. President of Kissinger Associates 1984-1989.
4. **Carla Hills:** U.S. Trade Representative 1989-1993. On Trilateral Commission lists from at least 1978 until 1984. She rejoined the Trilateral Commission no later than 1995.
5. **Alan Greenspan:** Chairman Federal Reserve 1987-2006. Trilateral from at least 1978. Not officially part of the government and not appointed by Bush.

Bush appointed a longtime buddy and campaign manager of his, James Baker III, as secretary of state. Unlike Bush, Scowcroft and Eagleburger - the people surrounding him all tied to the Trilateral Commission, CFR and Henry Kissinger - Baker had very little to no experience in foreign affairs and national security.

Dick Cheney - not a Trilateral until 1998 - was another important player in the Bush administration. Cheney was a director of the CFR from 1987 to 1989, joined the Bush administration until 1993, and immediately continued his term as CFR director, from 1993 to 1995. By 1987 the chairmanship of the CFR had switched over from David Rockefeller to a close friend of his, Blackstone Group co-founder Peter Peterson, a founding member of the Trilateral Commission back in 1973. Despite being known as an "Eastern Establishment-opposing" "neocon" today, Cheney was very cooperative with David Rockefeller during the second Bush administration, supporting Rockefeller's Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) treaty, which failed in 2005. [63]

With regard to the First Gulf War, Baker's advice to wait for United Nations authority and trying to pressure Iraq out of Kuwait by imposing

sanctions, was rejected by Bush. Instead, Bush went with the advice of Scowcroft, Cheney and Eagleburger to use force, and to do so only in a brief period, in order to maintain enough of Iraq's integrity to continue to oppose Iran. Baker also seemed, at times, a bit out of the loop on these decisions. [64] Hence it appears as if "Trilateral Commission politics" were a significant force in the Bush 41 administration.

Also with Bush one does get the impression that a trend developed among post-Jimmy Carter administrations to diversify their members a little - away from the controversial Trilateral Commission. At the same time there seems to be a focus on the most crucial positions in an administration. With the presidency, National Security Council, and the State Department for at least 50% covered, Trilateral influence really was only missing at maybe the Defense Department and the Treasury. And both of those were covered by the CFR.

In case of the Treasury, Bush kept Reagan appointee Nicholas Brady in place, who would serve as Treasury secretary from 1988 to 1993, Bush's full term. Brady was a Dillon, Read & Co. banker, Bohemian Grove camp Mandalay visitor in the 1980s, and CFR member since 1983. He was a reliable pick of the establishment, as always.

Clinton, the last "Trilateral president", invited in 1989

Appearing no later than on a February 1990 membership list (for now guessing the invitation was extended already back in 1989), Bill Clinton was the last "Trilateral president" of the United States. An oversight of fellow-Trilaterals in his government reads as follows:

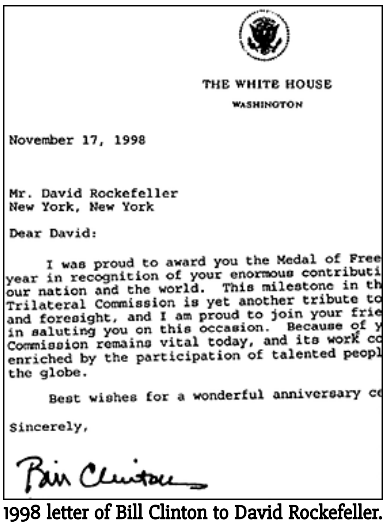
Recent Trilateral Bill Clinton with his secretary of state Warren Christopher, a founding Trilateral Commission member in 1973.

1. **Bill Clinton:** U.S. president 1993-2001. Trilateral since at least February 1990.
2. **Vernon Jordan:** Bill Clinton's unofficial advisor since the 1970s, best friend, fixer, and member of his presidential transition team in 1992-1993. Trustee Rockefeller Foundation 1971-1984. Member CFR 1978-. Bilderberg regular 1979-2019, and part of its steering committee. Trilateral from 1985 until about 2000.
3. **Warren Christopher:** Secretary of state 1993-1997. Founding Trilateral Commission member back in 1973.
4. **Clifton Wharton Jr.:** Deputy secretary of state Jan.-Nov. 1993. Joined the Trilateral Commission between 1986 and 1990.
5. **Strobe Talbott:** Deputy secretary of state 1994-2001. Joined the Trilateral Commission between 1986 and 1990.

6. **Lynn E. Davis:** Under secretary of state for international security affairs 1993-1997. Trilateral since at least 1990.
7. **Richard Holbrooke:** Assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs 1994-1996. Next ambassador to the United Nations 1999-2001. Long-time Trilateral since at least 1975.
8. **Peter Tarnoff:** Under secretary of state for political affairs 1993-1997. Trilateral since at least 1990. President CFR 1986-1993.
9. **Bruce Babbitt:** Interior secretary 1993-2001. Joined the Trilateral Commission between 1990 and 1992.
10. **William Cohen:** Defense secretary 1997-2001. Trilateral from at least 1978.
11. **John Deutch:** Undersecretary of defense for acquisition 1993-1995. CIA director 1995-1996. Seems to have joined the Trilateral Commission at the last moment in 1992.
12. **Henry Cisneros:** U.S. secretary of housing and urban development 1993-1997. Trilateral since at least 1990.
13. Ambassadors to the U.K., Germany, Spain and Mexico.

As the reader can see, not the *entire* Clinton government was dominated by Trilaterals, but they certainly were a considerable presence, possibly enough to start feeling left out when not a member in Clinton's administration at certain points in time.

A few important names are missing. One is Madeleine Albright, Clinton's ambassador to the United Nations during his first term, and then secretary of state during his second term. In 1983 Albright had been a founding vice chair of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), a group specifically set up, alongside the National Republican Institute of International Affairs (later renamed to International Republican Institute (IRI)), with the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) above the both of them, to take over much of the financial burden of the CIA in funding "influence forming" operations all across the world. As former CIA director William Colby explained, whose wife, Sally Shelton-Colby, as founding NED director and subsequent treasurer and vice chair, was deeply involved in these operations, *" [m]any of the programs which ... were conducted as covert operations [can now be] conducted quite openly, and consequentially, without controversy."* [65] Besides the financing aspect, the NDI would network with "left-wing" leaders from around the world while the IRI sought out right-wing candidates. [66] Albright served as vice chair of the NDI until at least 1989, next served on the board of the NED in 1991-1993, alongside another board member coming into the Clinton administration, Henry Cisneros, and rejoined the NDI as its long-time chair after Clinton went out of office in 2001. By 2002 she was a member of the Trilateral Commission and quickly became one of the most connected globalists of her era, with lifetime involvement in more than 70 important NGOs.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 17, 1998

Mr. David Rockefeller
New York, New York

Dear David:

I was proud to award you the Medal of Free
year in recognition of your enormous contributi
our nation and the world. This milestone in th
Trilateral Commission is yet another tribute to
and foresight, and I am proud to join your frie
in saluting you on this occasion. Because of y
Commission remains vital today, and its work co
enriched by the participation of talented peopl
the globe.

Best wishes for a wonderful anniversary c

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

1998 letter of Bill Clinton to David Rockefeller. The letter was part of the 1998 'Trilateral Commission at 25' gathering.

Also missing in the above Trilateral Commission oversight were Clinton's two national security advisors: Anthony Lake (1993-1997) and Sandy Berger (1997-2001). There's an interesting story here too. Berger was a friend of Clinton since they first met at the 1972 presidential campaign of the anti-war senator George McGovern. [67] In the early stages of Clinton's election campaign, Berger introduced "Tony" Lake to Clinton [68], who quickly was very fond of the advice he gave out. Lake used to work at the State Department under Carter as director office of policy planning from 1977 to 1981, with Berger as his deputy - and then-deputy secretary of state Warren Christopher as his boss. All this may help explain why Lake, who seemingly came out of nowhere, was such an influential national security advisor. Clearly Berger, Lake and Christopher came over as a team to the Clinton administration.

More interesting still is that Lake, back in 1969-1970, was among the most trusted staffers of Henry Kissinger (there he is again) at the National Security Council. Lake resigned over Kissinger's escalation of the Vietnam War by attacking the Vietcong in neighboring Cambodia. [69] For all these years though, the two kept a strange fascination with each other. Kissinger described Lake as one of his *"bleeding heart friends"* [70], with Lake jokingly giving out autographs reading "Henry Kissinger" as late as 1995, when he himself held the position of national security advisor under Clinton. [71]

These type of "alternative" "lefty" candidates were quite typical of the Clinton administration, as they are in any Democratic administration. Another good example is his first secretary of labor from 1993 to 1997, Robert Reich, America's known liberal-socialist economist. Where economists as Paul Krugman, Jeffrey Sachs and even the World Bank-dissenting Joseph Stiglitz get to sit at the Rockefeller table or quite close to it at such locations as the (Peter) Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE), Reich has to be content with being part of various low level "progressive" institutes with the usual "liberal CIA" funding. To illustrate, in 1986 Reich co-founded the Economic Policy Institute (EPI), whose financiers have included the Peter G. Peterson Foundation and a long list "liberal CIA" foundations, including Ford, Hewlett, Kellogg, Surdna, Omidyar, the Rockefeller Family Fund, the New Venture Fund and a variety of labor unions. [72]

Reich falls into the same category as Anthony Lake, who in turn falls into the same category as Marcus Raskin and Richard Barnet. Raskin was an aide to JFK's national security advisor McGeorge Bundy in 1961-1962, with Barnet being an aide to John McCloy at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the exact same period. [73] At the time the men they worked for actually were part of a group known as the "Bilderberg alumni". [74] Similar to Lake 8 years later, both men resigned in protest over a lack of morality and practicality in politics. Within a year they founded the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), a "progressive" think tank funded over the decades by millions from "liberal CIA" foundations as Ford, Rockefeller, New World, Arca, Playboy, MacArthur, (Ted) Turner and finally, Soros. [75] It was deeply involved in criticizing the Vietnam War and CIA abuses in the 1960s and 1970s, with... guess who? ... Anthony Lake showing up at an IPS panel along these lines. [76] George McGovern, whose campaign Clinton and Berger had worked for in 1972, afterwards became a fellow at IPS. [77] IPS founder Barnet was invited into the CFR in 1969. Founding Trilateral Commission member Paul Warnke ended up on the board of trustees of IPS. [78]

While these elite ties to the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) were always there, they tend to be indirect and in the minority, because really these ties aren't supposed to exist.

This strange type of "lefty" controlled opposition also goes back much further than one would think. The creation by establishment interests in 1940 of Picture Magazine, a (hardline) leftist, strongly-pro-WWII-intervention magazine, would be one example.

As for IPS, a key founding financier of this left-wing institute in 1963 was James Warburg [79], who used to serve as an important economic advisor to FDR. [80] James was the son of founding CFR director and Pilgrims Society member Paul Warburg, who in 1910, alongside representatives of the Morgan and Rockefeller interests, was part of the secret Jekyll Island meeting that led to creation of the Federal Reserve System. Those ties are interesting of course, because FDR was the socialism-inclined U.S. president from 1933 to 1945 who instated the New Deal. Considering the New Deal limited working hours, provided a minimum wage, and abolished child labor in an era in which all these things were not guaranteed, the New Deal is generally heralded as something positive. Not of course by the (controlled and conspiratorial) "right", which has been vilifying the New Deal as "socialism" and "communism" for close to a century now.

Be that as it may, FDR's socialist roots were said to have developed as a teenager at the Groton School. Endicott Peabody was FDR's headmaster here [81], with J. P. Morgan and two Peabodies - members of the dominant banking clan of that era - on the founding board of trustees in 1884. [82]

FDR's recovery from polio in the 1920s was aided by the same Peabody clan [83], which used to mentor J. P. Morgan, Sr. The Peabody Education Fund of the Peabodies, Morgans and Drexels, contained on its board of trustees four (incoming) U.S. presidents between 1867 and 1914. They represented a virtual Illuminati of their time.

In the 1930s and 1940s, FDR and Marshall Field III (a CFR and Pilgrim banker) aided the "community organizing" Saul Alinsky, with funding later also coming from the Rockefeller Foundation. [84] FDR died in 1945, but his wife continued as a champion of "lefty" issues. She, for example, participated in Queen Juliana's Oude Loo Conferences, a Theosophist-inspired interfaith conference that ran from 1951 to 1957 and served as a kind of "anti-Bilderberg", the group ran by Queen Juliana's husband, Prince Bernhard.

We can actually take this a little deeper and also tie it back to Trilateral Commission member Vernon Jordan, the long-time mentor of the Clinton couple.

Vernon Jordan first met Bill Clinton's (future) wife, Hillary Clinton, at an activist conference in 1969, while she was sitting with former Robert Kennedy aide Peter Edelman. [85] This was right when she entered her first year of Yale Law School, in September 1969. By April 1970 she got caught in the midst of Black Panther riots that spilled onto the Yale campus. That same month criticism arose about the United States and South Vietnam starting to bomb Vietcong bases in neighboring Cambodia. As mentioned earlier, this is the exact moment that Anthony Lake, Clinton's future national security advisor, left the staff of Kissinger. That April 1970 Hillary gave a dramatic speech against the expansion of the war into Cambodia at the League of Women Voters in Washington, D.C. Vernon Jordan and Marian Wright Edelman, the wife of her mentor Peter Edelman, met her at this same conference. [86]

Jordan's most recognizable early position would be as Georgia field director for the "liberal CIA"-funded National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) from 1961 to 1963. Subsequently he was recruited by Leslie Dunbar, the head of the "liberal CIA" (Marshall) Field Foundation (we just mentioned Marshall Field III), to run the Southern Regional Council and its affiliated Voter Education Project, also co-founded by Martin Luther King Jr. and the NAACP. [87] It's in this capacity that Jordan attended the Washington, D.C. conference where Hillary Clinton spoke. Looking at a 1967 news report, those are interesting groups to run:

> *"The main conduit for CIA money to help the Negro voter registration drive was the Southern Regional Council, which received $60,000 [$510,000 in 2019] of CIA funds in 1963. The money was channeled through the New World Foundation.*

> *"In 1962, $6,000 [$51,000 in in 2019] of CIA funds went to the Southern Regional Council through the Aaron E. Norman Fund. ...*
>
> *The National Students Association, which received massive contributions of CIA money, was also encouraged by the CIA to push voter registration drives in the South [for blacks]. ... The CIA money [was] to help Negro voting registration and militant civil rights groups..."*[88]

Hillary was picked up Vernon Jordan and became deeply involved in civil rights issues. In 1982 she was invited onto the board of the New World Foundation [89], where Vernon Jordan himself would remain a trustee until 1983. [90] In 1987-1988 Hillary actually came to serve as chair of the New World Foundation [91], making - apart from Committee for Solidarity with the People of El Salvador [92] - donations to anything from Daniel Sheehan's Christic Institute [93] to the Institute for Policy Studies [94], all "liberal CIA"-type groups heavily criticizing the Reagan administration and researching its Iran-Contra affair. The money being funneled through New World, may not be officially coming from the CIA anymore, in practical sense it doesn't appear to make a difference.

Bill and Hillary's "big daddy": Vernon Jordan.

Hillary married Bill Clinton in 1975. Her husband would serve as governor of Arkansas from 1979 to 1981 and again from 1983 to 1992, becoming friendly with Democrat senator Jay Rockefeller in this period over their mutual interest in healthcare. [95] The connection with Vernon Jordan continued through all this time. [96] Jordan also rapidly increased his elite ties from 1970 on, ties that seldom seem to be discussed in even the most detailed of biographies on Jordan, especially not in their entirety:

- Executive director United Negro College Fund 1970-1971.
- Trustee Rockefeller Foundation 1971-1984.
- Member CFR 1978-.
- Bilderberg regular 1979-2019, and part of its steering committee.
- Trilateral from 1985 until about 2000.

At this point it is not hard to see how Bill Clinton became a member of the Trilateral Commission no later than February 1990, a member of the CFR in 1990, and a Bilderberg visitor in June 1991, all before announcing his candidacy for the presidential elections on October 3, 1991. In fact, it indeed was Jordan who urged Clinton to go to Bilderberg:

"Vernon called me and said 'I think you ought to go [to Bilderberg]. It'd do you good to get exposed to them.'"[97]

Jordan was involved in negotiations of who Clinton's vice presidential candidate should be. Clinton's first choice was Bill Bradley, who wasn't interested in the vice presidency. Next Jordan phoned up Senator Jay Rockefeller, Clinton's second choice. Rockefeller stated he was certain Clinton would lose the presidency, and also that he had hopes of running for the Democrat presidency in 1996. Eventually they ended up with Al Gore. [98]

A year later, Vernon Jordan was right on his side as part of his transition team and would rush from his law office (his law partner, Robert Strauss, also being a Bilderberg regular and a Trilateral Commission member) to the White House to solve any dispute among cabinet members as soon as Clinton picked up the phone. [99]

We strayed quite far beyond the confines of the Trilateral Commission here. Ultimately the point is that the Clinton administration consisted of establishment-and carefully-selected "anti-establishment" forces, with the latter playing little more than an (extra) deep cover role. Many of the establishment players had prior involvement in the Trilateral Commission, but definitely not all of them. Madeleine Albright is a great example of that.

So even was Clinton's vice president, Al Gore. While never a member of the Trilateral Commission, by 1989 he was on the advisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), alongside a curious left-right mix that included key "liberal CIA" financier Richard Mellon Scaife, future (neocon) Clinton CIA director James Woolsey, future Clinton defense secretary William Cohen, upcoming presidential candidate Bob Dole, UFO disinformation financier Senator Claiborne Pell, Edmond de Rothschild, top European globalist Etienne Davignon, and more. The advisory board at the time was under the chairmanship of close Rockefeller ally (and Trilateral) Paul Volcker, also a trustee. Both Henry Kissinger (who joined the Trilateral Commission as a long-term executive no later than 1978) and Zbigniew Brzezinski - there they are again - served as executive trustees of CSIS from the 1980s until their respective deaths. For Brzezinski this was in 2017. For Kissinger this is still to be determined.

Trilateral Commission or no Trilateral Commission: there are always Rockefeller-Kissinger ties.

CFR leadership becomes Trilateral-dominated

There's no time really and maybe it's not particularly fruitful to keep discussing the influence of the Trilateral Commission on successive

presidential administrations. The influence is always there, but it has to be observed as a whole by keeping other NGOs in mind as well, in particular the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR).

Speaking of the CFR, there is an interesting trend to be observed here in relation to the Trilateral Commission. While the Trilateral Commission may have gone out of the business of pre-recruiting presidential candidates and key cabinet officials, as it had a habit of doing in the 1970s and 1980s, it did not lose its habit of recruiting upcoming CFR chairmen. At the time of this writing, all but one of CFR (co-)chairmen after David Rockefeller first were members of his Trilateral Commission, with the lead candidate for a future chairmanship also already being a Trilateral, as well as working for Kissinger Associates and having a deep CIA history. A list:

- **David Rockefeller:** CFR member 1942-2017, director 1949-1985, chair 1970–1985. Key founder Trilateral Commission in 1973. David served on the international advisory council of his family's Chase Manhattan Bank (becoming JPMorgan Chase in 2000) until 2004, under the chairmanship of close ally George Shultz (chair 1990s-2009), with Henry Kissinger continuing to serve on the council into the 2020s.

- **Peter Peterson:** CFR member 1970-, director 1973-1984, chair 1985–2007. Founding Trilateral Commission from 1973 until at least 1978, with his 1981-founded Peterson Institute for International Economics being represented in the Trilateral Commission by several individuals, including founding managing director C. Fred Bergsten. Peterson served as co-founder and chair of the Blackstone Group, the Kissinger Associates-partnered firm that held the lease on 7 WTC when it (controversially) went down on 9/11.

- **Carla Hills:** CFR co-chair 2007–2017. Member of the Trilateral Commission from at least 1978-1984, 1995-, serving as an executive from at least 2003 and into 2022. Hills has served on boards that include AIG, Coca-Cola, JPMorgan Chase, Rolls Royce, Gilead Sciences and the Albright Stonebridge Group.

- **Robert Rubin:** CFR member 1981-, co-chair 2007–2017. Rubin was a Goldman Sachs partner 1971-1992 and eventual co-chair of the bank in 1990-1992. From about 2008 on he has been very active alongside Henry Kissinger and others in China-oriented think tanks.

- **David Rubenstein:** CFR director 2005-, vice chair 2012-2017, chair 2017–. Member Trilateral Commission since 2002, becoming an

executive here in 2021. Rubenstein is a key founder and chairman of the Carlyle Group.

- ***Jami Miscik***: CFR member 2003-, director 2007-, co-vice chair 2017-. A member of the Trilateral Commission since 2014, she is the leading candidate for the CFR chairmanship in the future. The rest of her biography: CIA deputy director for Intelligence 2002-2005, preparing President Bush's daily intelligence brief, but apparently opposing tying Al Qaeda to Saddam Hussein. Worked on intelligence transmission for Obama November 2008 - January 2009. Member Obama's President's Intelligence Advisory Board 2009-2014, chair 2014-2017. Vice chair and CEO Kissinger Associates 2009 - still anno 2022, also serving as president 2009-2015. Trustee of the CIA's technology investment firm In-Q-Tel from 2010 and still anno 2022. Director Morgan Stanley 2014-, General Motors 2018-.

2006: Henry Kissinger with David Rockefeller.

Henry Kissinger, of course, is the most important protege of the Rockefellers. Initially he was close to Nelson Rockefeller. Next he became David Rockefeller's closest ally in building this privately-funded globalist NGO network. Kissinger is the number one connected individual in ISGP's Superclass Index, with lifetime involvement in more than 170 elite think tanks, conferences, commissions and social clubs.

George Soros was a Trilateral? Why?

Some readers may have noticed that George Soros used to be a member of the Trilateral Commission. This is correct. The fact is, George Soros has been part of many elite organizations. A few examples from his earlier days:

1. CFR member 1988-, director 1995-2004.
2. Bilderberg visitor in 1990, 1994, 2000 and 2002.
3. Member of the Bretton Woods Committee from the 1990s until the 2020s, meeting here annually with the likes of David Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski.
4. Member Trilateral Commission from at least May 2001 to May 2005
5. Director of the Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) from at least 1998 until December 2004, alongside people as Peter

> Peterson, David Rockefeller, George Shultz, Maurice Greenberg, Conrad Black, Sir Peter Sutherland, Jean-Claude Trichet and economists as Larry Summers, Jeffrey Sachs, Joseph Stiglitz and more.

As this author has discussed in so many different articles by now: there is no genuine opposition to the globalist establishment represented by the thinks tanks and conferences above. The only opposition that exists are the ones financed by this exact same establishment. All the hundreds of pro-immigration, pro-LGBTQ and pro-feminist action groups funded by Soros' Open Society Foundations only exist to ram through the policies of the "Trilateral establishment" from a different angle, as well as to get rid of any genuine, uncontrolled dissent and debate in our "free" "democratic" society.

It's why Ford Foundation president Susan Berresford was a member of the Trilateral Commission in the 1998-2001 period. It's why Rockefeller Foundation president Rajiv Shah has been a Trilateral since 2015. And why quite a few elite trustees of these foundations have found their way to the Trilateral Commission as well: Vernon Jordan, Robert McNamara, John Brademas, Cyrus Vance, Peggy Dulany Rockefeller, etc. These foundations, and all the "new left" media and NGOs and green groups they finance, are part of the exact same establishment.

It's the same with Bilderberg. Shepard Stone, the director of the Ford Foundation's International Affairs Program was a regular Bilderberg visitor between 1957 and 1980. Ford Foundation president Franklin Thomas was invited to Bilderberg in 1990. Ford Foundation president Darren Walker was invited in 2019. Also here you find countless elite historic trustees of the Ford and Rockefeller foundations. David Rockefeller mentor John McCloy, for example, an early Bilderberg visitor, was on both boards. Both foundations also helped finance Bilderberg and the Trilateral Commission, alongside all the "grassroots", "anti-establishment" funding were doing.

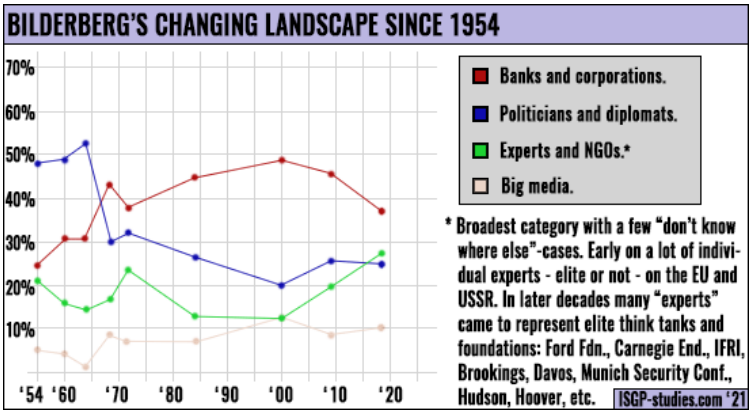
It's great, of course, that these elites have not more thoroughly separated "elite" and "grassroots" funding, because it makes it rather easy to see that the masses are being misled by "the internationalists" - as they prefer to call themselves. Looks like this is one of the drawbacks of an "open conspiracy", which is necessary because for the time being it is impossible to pour billions annually into "deep cover" groups whose funding remains a total mystery.

Statistics on corporate domination: 1973-today

In ISGP's (unpublished) Bilderberg article it is documented how in the late 1960s the group quietly got rid of the concept of having roughly one-

third business, one-third politicians and one-third experts, a concept that was still being used as PR by the likes of Prince Bernhard of Orange half a century later.

The fact is, unaffiliated experts - mainly on the European integration process - were replaced by big business-funded think tank experts, the number of politicians was greatly reduced, and big business executives started to completely dominate the meetings. Whether or not this is related to frustrations of David Rockefeller and other big business participants with politicians and experts not towing the line of the financial interests putting up the money for meetings (such as not wanting to create the Trilateral Commission), cannot be said with absolute certainty. It does appear to be the most straightforward explanation though:


BILDERBERG'S CHANGING LANDSCAPE SINCE 1954
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
'54 '60 '70 '80 '90 '00 '10 '20
Banks and corporations.
Politicians and diplomats.
Experts and NGOs.*
Big media.
* Broadest category with a few "don't know where else"-cases. Early on a lot of individual experts - elite or not - on the EU and USSR. In later decades many "experts" came to represent elite think tanks and foundations: Ford Fdn., Carnegie End., IFRI, Brookings, Davos, Munich Security Conf., Hudson, Hoover, etc.
ISGP-studies.com '21

When we do a similar analysis for the the Trilateral Commission, we find that right from the start in 1973 the big business percentage was much higher than initially found in Bilderberg. The percentages were roughly similar to the most big business-minded Bilderberg has ever been.

Big business:	47%	**Big business:**	34%
Government:	28%	**Government:**	46%
Experts/NGOs:	19%	**Experts/NGOs:**	13%
Big media:	6%	**Big media:**	7%

While more analyses should be done in the future, an analysis of a 2001 E.U. membership list of the Trilateral Commission - which is more than twice as long as the 1973 one - shows that the big business percentage is off the charts, way higher than even Bilderberg at its peak in 2000:

Big business:	60%
Government:	22%
Experts/NGOs:	11%
Big media:	7%

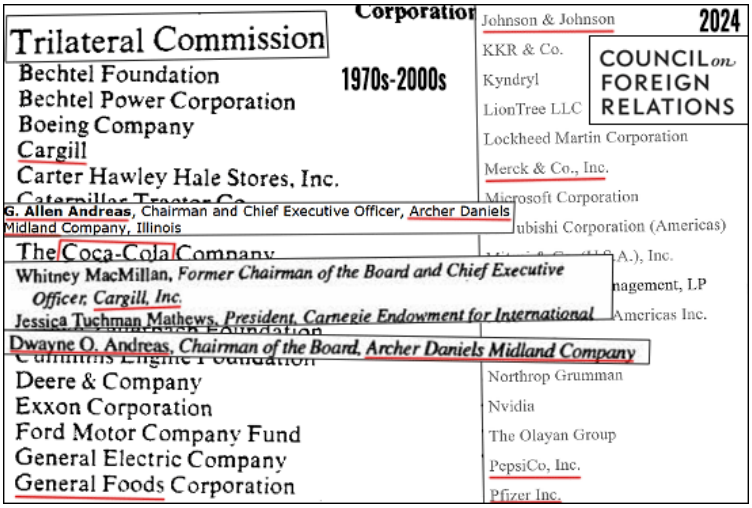
A rough look indicates that the North American percentages for big business in 2001 was about the same.

That brings us to the question whether the Trilateral Commission ever really even was intended to be a "dialogue" involving equal participation of *"science, business, labor, the church, the academic and professional worlds"*, as either David Rockefeller or Zbigniew Brzezinski put it at the 1972 Bilderberg conference. [100] It should be clear that as a politician or expert there, surrounded by corporate executives, you are not there to have any kind of real debate. The limits of debate are clearly defined, and you wouldn't be there in the first place if the financial interests putting up the money didn't already take a shine to you, or need something from you. With the percentages that we see, genuine debate cannot really be part of the agenda.

ISGP will dig a little deeper in the future.

Trilateral-tied multinationals at the core of unhealthy food, environment, products and cures?

The multinationals financing the CFR, Bilderberg, Trilateral Commission and Davos always have included a range of leading artificial sweetener, maltodextrin, high fructose corn syrup, herbicide and seed oil producers, "supermarket food" producers and distributors, pharmaceutical multinationals, and corporations responsible for our microplastics epidemic. Two of those help make you sick, while the third keeps you in a state of "manageable sickliness" until the day you die. Companies as British American Tobacco (BAT) also used to be in the mix. There's also the issue of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) corruption to consider.



Scanning ISGP's list of 2,000 globalist NGOs, in which we increasingly often list the financiers of each NGO, we find - scanning for relevant markets - some of the following multinationals appearing, often a whole lot:

Artificial sweeteners	Herbicides
1. Archer Daniels Midland	1. BASF

2. Cargill
3. Coca-Cola
4. Johnson & Johnson
5. PepsiCo

* Antibiotic producers make heavy use of aspartame, etc. to "sugar coat" their pills.

Vegetable/seed oil

1. Archer Daniels Midland
2. BASF
3. Cargill
4. Monsanto
5. Bayer
6. DuPont

GMOs

1. BASF
2. Bayer
3. Cargill
4. Coca-Cola
5. Dow Chemical
6. Kellogg
7. Kraft Heinz Co.
8. Monsanto
9. Nestle
10. PepsiCo
11. Syngenta (Chinese)
12. Unilever

* These companies have been lobbying for hundreds of millions of dollars against GMO labeling. [101]

Water

1. Nestle: Peter Brabeck-Letmathe: with Nestle 1968-, CEO 2001-2008, chair 2005-, chair emeritus anno 2023. Davos visitor since the late 1990s. In a 2005 documentary he said that water should be privatized and that having *"a right to water"*
2. Bayer
3. Monsanto
4. Syngenta

Pharmaceuticals

1. BASF
2. Bayer
3. Eli Lilly
4. GlaxoSmithKline
5. Johnsen & Johnson
6. Merck
7. Novartis
8. Pfizer

Oil and (micro)plastics

1. 3M [103]
2. BP
3. Chevron - Texaco
4. DuPont de Chemours [104]
5. Dow Chemical
6. ExxonMobil
7. Shell
8. TotalEnergies

Supermarket food

1. Anheuser-Busch
2. Carrefour
3. Coca-Cola
4. Danone
5. General Foods / Kraft
6. Heineken
7. Kellogg
8. Kraft Heinz
9. Nestle
10. PepsiCo
11. Quaker Oats
12. Unilever
13. Walmart

is *"an extreme solution."*
[102]

As for the above corporations, be aware that the CFR, Bilderberg, Trilateral Commission and Davos are just some of the better-known and historically the most central NGOs within the NGO network, not the least due to the deep involvement of David Rockefeller in the first three. Henry Kissinger flanked David Rockefeller for decades in Bilderberg and the Trilateral Commission and took over David's central role from the 2000s until his own death in 2023.

There are plenty of other ties though. Archer Daniels Midland (ADM), for example, has been under the control of the Andreas family since 1971. Dwayne O. Andreas not only was a member of the Trilateral Commission in the 1980s and 1990s, he also was a trustee of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), once again alongside Henry Kissinger and other leading Trilaterals and CFR members. Archer Daniels Midland also was a funder of the International Republican Institute (IRI), which essentially has been operating as one of many "parallel CIA" foreign intervention groups, alongside the National Endowment for Democracy, Freedom House, the National Democratic Institute, etc. So immediately here you have a peculiar tie between the production of (questionable) seed oils and artificial sweeteners... "national security".

This is just one example. All the corporations above - and that just involves a very quick scan for names - are funding the exact same network of globalist economic, political and foreign intervention NGOs. They are much more than just "a business", or even "a lobby". Together, they are much more powerful.

And this may play a role why it is so hard to get proper information on healthy nutrition and disease prevention.

Conclusions

This author actually is not against the existence of the Trilateral Commission. A sad truth is that elected politicians tend to not be the most visionary and daring of men and women in society. Love them or hate them, it's the multinationals and the funding they make available to politically-oriented groups that have been pulling together the West, and the world as a whole. It's a natural process for them, as they are always looking for new markets and less trade restrictions, with cheap labor and higher stock prices derived from that. This need is in the end what is driving the globalization process. And globalization - if carried out responsibly - is not bad.

The only thing that this author considers extremely important is that these conspiring business elites are countered by enough awareness of the masses to make sure they don't, quite literally, destroy entire races and cultures in their unrelenting thirst for expansion and higher profits. These multinationals, and the groups they run, cannot be the entire show. The middle road, and balanced approaches, tend to bring the best result. The same goes for the Trilateral Commission. It cannot be left to operate almost completely unsupervised and unscrutinized.

In that sense, the conclusions for the Trilateral Commission pretty much are the same as the CFR: in the end it's just a way for big business to gain control over elected governments. The solution in our modern society seems simple: vote center-left and these multinationals are going to have a hard time consolidating their control. They'll be properly taxed, their ability to exploit workers and influence government officials is limited, and in that manner contribute to our society in a wholesome manner. In practice it's a little different, of course. Just the fact that the entirety of the media and every single party stands for unrestrained Third World immigration (even Trump) and plays along with the pro- and anti-LGBTQ and feminism propaganda, tells us that these elements have been subverted. We know who owns the mainstream media and how much they love the CFR alone. We know who's financing the alternative "new left" media and action groups that cause these debates: the same corporations and foundations that have poured their money into the CFR, Bilderberg and the Trilateral Commission. There's no need really to discuss that in any detail here. We know what's going on.

SOURCES

Photocopies of historic Trilateral Commission members and funding: 1973-2022

Strangely, even anno 2021-2022, despite all the attention for so many decades, it took a lot of effort to get a somewhat complete list of sources for the Trilateral Commission. The only major hole that remains is the 1986-1989 period, as well as the early 1990s, mainly in relation to Bill Clinton and the Trilateral-tied cabinet members he appointed. The author has a number of additional (partial) lists

1. 1973 membership list.
2. 1974 membership list.
3. 1978 membership list (North America only and only partial).
4. 1979 membership list.
5. 1981 membership list.
6. 1982 membership list (North America only).

7. 1984 reception list (mainly known members).
8. 1985 membership list.
9. 1990 membership list (North America only).
10. 1993 membership list.
11. 1995 membership list.
12. 1998 membership list.
13. 2001 membership list.
14. 2002 annual meeting participants list.
15. 2003 membership list.
16. 2004 membership list.
17. 2005 membership list.
18. 2006 membership list.
19. 2007 membership list.
20. 2008 membership list.
21. 2009 membership list.
22. 2010 membership list.
23. 2011 membership list.
24. 2012 membership list.
25. 2013 membership list.
26. 2014 membership list.
27. 2015 membership list.
28. 2016 membership list.
29. 2017 membership list.
30. 2018 membership list.
31. 2019 membership list.
32. 2019 membership list.
33. 2020 membership list.
34. 2021 membership list.
35. 2022 membership list.
36. 2023 membership list.
37. 2024 membership list.

38. Funding 1973-1980.
39. Funding 1973-1998.
40. Funding 1998-2001.

Notes

1. 2004 annual report, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, p. 78: *"The American trustees and the executive committee of the Trilateral Commission met to finalize plans for the 2004 North American regional meeting in Mexico; to commence planning for the annual plenary meeting of*

the entire Commission, which will take place in Washington, D.C. in April 2005."

2. Example PDFs of Trilateral Commission regional meetings:
   *) 2004 in Berlin, Germany.
   *) 2011 at Palace Noordeinde in the Netherlands.
3. Ibid.
4. The author first searched for details on the 2011 regional meeting in 2016, based on the conference notes that were found in a back-archive on Trilateral.org. He didn't find anything at the time. Running a search on Aug. 28, 2022, the result is the same: there are no results, especially not when including the word "Trilateral". Media reports may exist about it, but this author hasn't found them.
5. 2004 annual report, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, p. 78: *"Sponsored by David Rockefeller and the Trilateral Commission. www.trilateral.org. The American trustees and the executive committee of the Trilateral Commission met to finalize plans for the 2004 North American regional meeting in Mexico; to commence planning for the annual plenary meeting of the entire Commission, which will take place in Washington, D.C. in April 2005."*
6. 2002, David Rockefeller, 'Memoirs', pp. 415-418: *"I had been urging the Steering Committee to invite Japanese participants for several years, and at our session that April, I was again politely but firmly told no."*
7. 2002, David Rockefeller, 'Memoirs', p. 416: *"I spoke about this in March 1972 before Chase investment forums in Montreal, London, Brussels, and Paris, calling for an "international commission for peace and prosperity" composed of private citizens drawn from the NATO countries and Japan..."*
8. Ibid., pp. 415-418. It uses all the same arguments as can be found in the 1972 Bilderberg conference paper.
9. Ibid., pp. 416-417.
10. Dec. 8, 1991, Daily Yomiuri, 'Japan–US Relations – Past, Present and Future'. An interview with David Rockefeller.
11. 2002, David Rockefeller, 'Memoirs', pp. 416-417.
12. March 6, 1989, C-Span, Zbigniew Brzezinski interview with C-Span founder Brian Lamb.
    youtube.com/watch?v=jSYz4lYgLMI (accessed: Aug. 22, 2022).
13. Dec. 12, 1974, New York Times, 'Ford Predicts House Will Give Rockefeller Big Victory Margin'. David Rockefeller wrongly says "December 1975" in his 2002 biography.
14. Ibid.
15. August 14, 1977, New York Times, 'Bohemian Grove--Where Big Shots Go to Camp': *"Mr. [Gerald] Ford and Mr. Kissinger this year were guests of Mandalay, whose members include Stephen Bechtel Sr., Stephen Bechtel Jr., Leonard Case Firestone and Edgar F. Kaiser,*

among the industrialists; former C.I.A. director John McCone, and Lucius D. Clay..."

16. *) November 1989, Spy Magazine, 'Masters of the Universe Go to Camp'.
    *) 1994, Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage' (appendices, 1991).
17. May 6, 1977, New York Times, 'White House Ends [PFIAB] Intelligence Board': *"Thomas L. Farmer [is] to be chairman of the [new IOB] oversight board. William W. Scranton [and] Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee were also named..."*
18. 2002, David Rockefeller, 'Memoirs', pp. 415-418.
19. Ibid.
20. *) April 6, 2002, Washington Times, 'Trilateral meeting to discuss terrorism': *"Members of the 29-year-old commission laugh off the conspiracy theories. Although it is a private organization, its publications and memberships are public. "It's so absurd I can't help but, to some extent, find it amusing," Mr. Rockefeller said in a 1996 interview with the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette."*
    *) April 28, 1996, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: *"Carter's little-known ... with David Rockefeller's ... "Trilateral Commission"...* The original article exists, with small portions visible. It is about the Trilateral Commisison, but you have to pay to gain access.
21. August 25, 1980, David Rockefeller letter to the New York Times.
22. Jan. 12, 1976, Harvard Crimson, 'Carter's Trilateral Connection': *"Austin originally sponsored Carter in the Trilateral and later served as his campaign finance chairman."*
23. *) Ibid.
    *) 1982, Vol. 25, Robert Welch for his American Opinion, p. 98.
    *) Jan. 16, 1977, Washington Post, 'Trilateral Commission-Web Enough for the Plot-Minded'.
    *) Jun. 19, 1978, Washington Post, 'Plan for How the World Ought to Run, If Only...' *) March 18, 1981, Washington Post, 'The Trilateralists Are Coming, The Trilateralists Are Coming'.
24. March 10, 2001, Jon Ronson for The Guardian, 'Who pulls the strings? (part 3)'). The comments were made by former defense and finance minister Denis Healey that year.
25. August 25, 1980, David Rockefeller letter to the New York Times: *"The same publication asserts that I'm already responsible for a fascist scheme in Latin America that "...led to shifts in global weather patterns, marked by droughts and severe winters in the United States." ... It came from the extreme fringes of the left and the right... a few overactive imaginations have attempted somehow to link the commission with the 1980 Presidential election campaign."*
26. March 6, 1989, C-Span, Zbigniew Brzezinski interview with C-Span founder Brian Lamb: *"The cooks that pop up with this theory come*

either from the extreme, loony left-wing perspective; or the extreme loony right-wing perspective. If it's a loony right-winger [i.e., "conservative CIA" like Pat Robertson, the John Birch Society, or Alex Jones], he will stand up and say, "You are a conspiracy people who want to empose a one world government and deprive us of our souvereignty." And if it's an extremely loony left-winger [i.e. "liberal CIA" like Democracy Now! or related], he'll stand up and say, "You are a conspiracy of rich capitalists who want to control the world for the sake of global profits." And that crazy outfit LaRouche started with the left and swung to the right, for example, over the last 15 years."

youtube.com/watch?v=jSYz4lYgLMI (accessed: Aug. 22, 2022).

27. Dec. 22, 1999, White House Interview Program (archives.gov), Alexander Haig interview: *"... all of the things that were associated with the work that Kissinger did as National Security Adviser. As Kissinger's deputy, I generally was cognizant of everything, and he traveled so much that the President got in the habit of dealing with me quite often, which Henry didn't like, but was nevertheless essential..."*

    archives.gov/files/presidential-libraries/research/transition-interviews/pdf/haig.pdf (accessed: Aug. 24, 2022)

28. *) August 5, 1985, Fortune magazine, 'The male manager's last refuge. (all-male clubs) Walter McQuade.' (member).

    *) November 1989, Spy Magazine, 'Masters of the Universe Go to Camp': *"Ronald Reagan and George Bush are members. ... Henry Kissinger [and] George Shultz [and] David Rockefeller too. ... Cronkite camps in Hill Billies along with George H.W. Bush..."*

    *) 2008 and 2018 membership lists (Hill Billies and Mandalay).

29. April 14, 1985, New York Times, 'The Shultz-Weinberger Feud'.

30. Dec. 21, 1979, Washington Post, 'Zbigniew Brzezinski: Insights, Infights, Kissinger and Competition': *"The power struggle, so hotly denied in the beginning, between Secretary of State Cy Vance and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski is now more or less out in the open. ... If you ask some of the highest State Department officials they will tell you that Brzezinski has an enormous amount of power, that he seems to be winning the game, that he has the ear of the president every day. Several in the White House inner circle say just the opposite. They say that while Brzezinski serves a purpose in presenting the other side of a case to the president, he knows his place in the White House, loses almost every big battle to Cy Vance and would never dare get out of line with the Georgia boys. ... Says one Carter adviser: "Inside the White House I don't think Zbig could win a major battle with [Carter chief of staff] Ham [Jordan] or [press secretary] Jody [Powell]. ... Just look at all the nicknames they call him [Woody Woodpecker]. If he messes with Ham or Jody he'll get his legs cut off. Cy ... does not lose many*

battles. He has an ally in [vice president Walter] Mondale. If Zbig is afraid of anybody he's afraid of [secretary of defense] Harold Brown. He's a sharp customer. But Zbig does love the infight. Especially with Mondale. There's a lot of tension there. But he knows if he goes too far he'll get his fingers burned."

"Zbig enjoys keeping people off balance," says a former member of his staff. "He genuinely respects [his deputy, the popular] David [Aaron, who used to be a Kissinger aide] but he also felt in competition with him. He doesn't like being upstaged. It's complicated. There's real tension." "I think," says former U.N. ambassador Andrew Young, "that Aaron lost power when he quit arguing with Zbig and started trying to out-Zbig Zbig."

Shortly after Carter's inauguration, a small dinner was given by a new member of the administration. The 14 or so guests were a mix of Carter people and press. At dinner, Brzezinski sat next to a reporter who spoke admiringly of Kissinger. Brzezinski waited. "Tell me," he finally demanded, "what has Kissinger got that I haven't got?""

31. July 24, 1987, New York Times, 'Iran-Contra Hearings; Shultz Angrily Tells Inquiry Casey and Others Deceived Him Repeatedly over Iran Dealing': *"But in December 1985 and January 1986, he said, he was called to a series of meetings with the President where the subject of the Iran deal kept coming up. Mr. Shultz said that only he and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger were opposed. As for Mr. Reagan, "It was very clear to me that he wanted to push in that direction," Mr. Shultz testified.*

    At the last meeting, on Jan. 16, 1986, the Presidential finding was signed, but Mr. Shultz said he had left before the subject came up and was not told about it. He said it was not until the following November, after the affair had become public and Mr. Reagan had given a partially incorrect account of the Iran arms sales at a Presidential news conference, that Mr. Shultz got his attention again. "You're telling me things that I don't know, that are news to me," Mr. Shultz said the President told him.

    Mr. Shultz said that in December, after he learned of the last meeting in Frankfurt with Mr. Ghorbanifar where the release of the terrorist prisoners in Kuwait was discussed, he complained to Mr. Reagan again. "This just had a big impact on [Reagan]," he said. "He had no idea of this at all.""

32. *) June 26, 1982, Washington Post, 'Departure': *"Officials said that Haig had engaged in a confrontation "with every major member of the administration." ... Haig particularly resented what he considered attempts by other administration officials to undercut his strongly pro-Israel stance. ... "I'm either going to run foreign policy or quit," Haig told White House aides on the plane returning from Europe. ... And Haig also was outspoken about a presidential*

decision on this trip--recommended by national security adviser William P. Clark-- which prevented him from going to Jerusalem at the height of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Haig was told blandly, according to officials, that special envoy Philip C. Habib was doing a fine job in the Middle East. ...

On Thursday, said officials, Haig became angry over a White House decision to have deputy press secretary Larry Speakes announce that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had promised that the Israeli army would not enter Beirut. ...

The ... widely publicized difference between Haig and U.N. Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick [was] over a resolution aimed at ending the fighting in the Falkland Islands. Haig scornfully referred to Kirkpatrick as "a company commander," a reference which did not sit well with Reagan...

When Clark came over to the White House at the beginning of the year replacing national security adviser Richard V. Allen, some White House officials predicted that it would be only a matter of time before Haig blew up and left."

*) June 26, 1982, New York Times, 'Haig Resigns over Foreign Policy Course, but Cites no Issues; Reagan Names Shultz': *"Mr. Haig has advocated a conciliatory approach toward the Israelis and had seemed to be supported by Mr. Reagan over the opposition of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and William P. Clark, the national security adviser."*

33. millercenter.org/the-presidency/presidential-oral-histories/brent-scowcroft-oral-history-part-i (accessed: Aug. 25, 2022; recorded: November 12-13, 1999): *"I thought that the Shultz/Weinberger enmity was a real drag on the ability to make coherent policy.... [The Reagan administration] looked back at the [Jimmy] Carter administration and at the competition between Brzezinski and Vance and said, "We're not going to have that." [But made the wrong choices too]. ... The first part was to reassure [secretary of stae James Baker] that there would be no repetition of Vance/Brzezinski or Kissinger/Rogers. I told him that I would never go on press talk shows... I also told him there would be no secrets between the President and me that he didn't know about. After the first jockeying, it worked well. And after time, Baker got very relaxed about it."*
34. Ibid. *"[Defense secretary] Cheney and I have been good friends ever since [Ford Great Massacre], so I had no such problems with [now] Cheney."*
35. Aug. 20, 1995, New York Times, 'The Man Inside Bill Clinton's Foreign Policy': *"As senior policy makers in the Carter years, both [national security advisor Anthony] Lake and [secretary of state Warren] Christopher had witnessed the brutal interagency battles between Brzezinski and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Lake and*

Christopher came into their current roles vowing to operate more cooperatively, and by historical standards they have."

36. May 7, 1987, New York Times, 'William Casey, Ex-CIA head, is Dead at 74': *"From 1976 until 1981, Mr. Casey was affiliated with Mr. Rogers's law firm, Rogers & Wells, which operates in Washington and Manhattan. So influential was Mr. Casey in some political circles in those years that when Mr. Reagan telephoned him in 1979 to ask for political backing, he was the third Presidential aspirant to do so; John B. Connally and George Bush had called earlier. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Casey conferred and hit it off, and Mr. Casey went on to run Mr. Reagan's 1980 campaign. He encouraged Mr. Reagan to name Mr. Bush as his running mate."*
37. *) July 11, 2011, Hyattsville Life and Times, 'Hugh's News: Summer camp for leaders of the free world': *"In 1981, ABC News reported that exclusive members included CIA Director William Casey and William F. Buckley..."*

    *) Photocopy 1980 Bohemian Grove guest list (made available by Grove photographer/researcher Kerry Richardson): *"Guest and Address: Casey, William, New York City, N.Y. ... Camp: Parsonage ... Host: Darrell M. Trent..."*

    *) Photocopy 1981 Bohemian Grove guest list (made available by Grove photographer/researcher Kerry Richardson): *"1981 Encampment: ... Casey, William, Washington, DC ... Camp: Mandalay ... Host: John A. McCone..."*
38. November 1989, Spy Magazine, 'Masters of the Universe Go to Camp': *"[Reagan] wore western gear all the way... We talked about his guest days at the Grove, before he became a member in 1975 (two months after he left the California governorship, a week after George Shultz joined)."*
39. 2020, Pehr Gyllenhammar, 'Character is Destiny': *"I was invited to go to Bohemian Grove by David Rockefeller, with whom I'd been friends since our first meeting in 1971 in Gothenburg. ... Both he and his brother Nelson Rockefeller were longtime members of the Bohemian Club in San Francisco... Henry Kissinger was often there, as was David's and my mutual friend Paul Volcker."*
40. It is suggested to check out the sources with "Rockefeller, Nelson" in ISGP's list of historical Bohemian Grove members.
41. It is suggested to check out the sources with "Morgan, Henry "Harry" Sturgis" and "Morgan, Charles F." in ISGP's list of historical Bohemian Grove members.
42. November 1989, Spy Magazine, 'Masters of the Universe Go to Camp': "*Reagan ... became a member in 1975 (... a week after George Shultz joined)...*"
43. bechtel.com/milestones.html: *"This past April [2006], George Shultz retired from Bechtel's Board of Directors. When Shultz joined*

Bechtel in 1974 as executive vice president ... As president (1975 to 1982), director, and senior counselor at Bechtel..."

44. *) May 2009, Vanity Fair, 'Bohemian Tragedy': *"We reach the lake, which was donated, along with the original sewage system, by the Bechtel family."*;
    *) August 14, 1977, New York Times, 'Bohemian Grove--Where Big Shots Go to Camp': *"The most elite of the camps is Mandalay. A visitor once said of it: "You don't just walk in there-you are summoned." Mr. [Gerald] Ford and Mr. Kissinger this year were guests of Mandalay, whose members include Stephen Bechtel Sr., Stephen Bechtel Jr., Leonard Case Firestone and Edgar F. Kaiser, among the industrialists; former C.I.A. director John McCone, and Lucius D. Clay..."*
45. July 4, 1982, Chicago Tribune, 'Bechtel Group - builders of power': *"One of the men who rides in a Bechtel limousine is George P. Shultz [CFR director, Pilgrims], president of the company and President Reagan's choice to replace Secretary of State Alexander Haig [CFR, Pilgrims]. Shultz's nomination has created consternation among many supporters of Israel and has focused an unwelcome spotlight on the intensely secretive Bechtel Group, one of the world's biggest and least known companies. Another Bechtel alumnus is [former company vice president and now] Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. ... Last year Bechtel bought out one of New York's oldest family investment houses, Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., adding C. Douglas Dillon [Pilgrims], Treasury secretary in the Kennedy administration, to its list of executives. ... Nixon-era CIA Director Richard Helms [Pilgrims family] served as a frequent Bechtel consultant, although a company spokesman said that his work dropped off after the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Iran in 1979. Helms had served as ambassador to Iran at one time. .... At one time John A. McCone, former head of the Atomic Energy Commission and director of the CIA, served as an executive in a Bechtel oil refinery branch."*
46. 1989, Laton McCartney, 'Friends in high places: the Bechtel story', p. 98.
47. May 9, 2005, Counterpunch, '"More powerful than the U.S. Army": Straight to Bechtel': *"McCone soon introduced his new friend, Allen Dulles, the nation's top spy, to his old partner in the Bay Area, Stephen Bechtel. Dulles and Bechtel became fast friends and golfing buddies. ... The two men would discuss the clandestine opportunities for a privately-owned firm like Bechtel in Dulles's shadow world. It is from Dulles that the Bechtel family acquired its obsession with secrecy."*
48. 2002, David Rockefeller, 'Memoirs', p. 149: *"John Foster Dulles... I had known him and his family since my college years. ... When I*

was courting Peggy in the 1930s, she always stayed with the Dulleses at their New York town house."

49. May 9, 2005, Counterpunch, '"More powerful than the U.S. Army": Straight to Bechtel': *"Under Dulles's guidance, Bechtel stepped up its operations in the Persian Gulf region, especially in Saudi Arabia. Bechtel engineered the oil infrastructure for the Standard Oil Company's burgeoning empire in Saudi Arabia, building pipelines, refineries, highways and ports."*
50. 1989, Laton McCartney, 'Friends in High Places: The Bechtel Story: the Most Secret Corporation and how it Engineered the World', p. 118: *"The occasion arose quickly, and by the early 1950s, according to an Aramco governmental-affairs eecutive named William Mulligan, the Saudi Arabian operations of both Aramco and Bechtel were "loaded with CIA.""*
51. Ibid., p. 119: *"Bechtel became a charter member of the National Committee for a Free Asia, an organization devoted to fighting Communism and promoting free enterprise. The brainchild of Allen Dulles, NCFA, which later changed it s name to the Asia Foundation, included in its membership such Bechtel friends and associates as Henry Kaiser [Bohemian Grove Camp Mandalay], Socal chairman R. G. Follis and Pan Am chairman Juan Trippe."*
52. July/August 1983, Mother Jones, 'Their Will Be Done': *"And who are the American Knights? Mother Jones managed to obtain part of the secret membership list. On it we found some familiar names... John McCone."*
53. 1996, Cary Reich, 'The Life of Nelson A. Rockefeller: Worlds to Conquer, 1908-1958', p. 559.
54.) 1975, Church Committee, 'Covert Action in Chile: 1963-1973', pp. 14-15, 18-19, 22: *"Projects [of the CIA] had been conducted since the 1950's among peasants, slum dwellers, organized labor, students, and the media... Other assets funded under this project placed CIA-inspired editorials almost daily in El Mercurio, Chile's major newspaper and, after 1968, exerted substantial control over the content of that paper's international news section.""*

    *) 2002, David Rockefeller, 'Memoirs', p. 432: *"In March 1970, well before the election, my friend Augustin (Doonie) Edwards, publisher of El Mercurio, Chile's leading newspaper, told me that Allende was a Soviet dupe... If Allende won, Doonie warned, Chile would become another Cuba, a satellite of the Soviet Union. ... "Doonie's concerns were so intense that I put him in touch with [Nixon national security advisor, 40 Committee chair, and secretary of state] Henry Kissinger. I later learned that Doonie's reports confirmed the intelligence already received from official intelligence sources, which led the Nixon administration to increase its clandestine financial subsidies to groups opposing Allende.""*

55. December 24, 1976, New York Times, 'U.S. Documents Show a Secret Offer by Anaconda To Give Money to a 1970 Foe of Allende in Chile': *"The Anaconda Company and other concerns active in Latin America secretly offered to funnel at least $500,000 through the State Department to a conservative candidate in the 1970 Chilean elections, State Department documents showed yesterday. [They] show that C. Jay Parkinson, former chairman of the board of Anaconda, who is also the president of the prestigious Council for Latin America, met on April 10, 1970, with high State Department officials to urge that the United States Government actively intervene to prevent the election of Salvador Allende Gossens. ... The Council for Latin America, now known as the Council of the Americas [David Rockefeller-founded; synonymous with the Americas Society], was organized in 1963... The documents provide the first published evidence that the council has ever been secretly active on behalf of politicians in Latin America. Such political activity has repeatedly been denied by council members."*
56. 1987, Benjamin Beit-Hallahmi (University of Haifa), 'Who Israel Arms and Why'.
57. *) December 13, 1979, Washington Post, 'SAVAK Jails Stark Reminder Of Shah's Rule': *"Star witness Hassan Sana worked for 23 years in SAVAK service and ended up as a key advisor to its director for security, economics and prison affairs. Among the intelligence services with which SAVAK exchanged information -- as often as not receiving in return information about anti-shah students abroad -- were those of the United States, Israel, Britain, France, West Germany, Pakistan, Egypt "and to some extent" Iraq, and "a little with Turkey, he said. "Joint activities," however, were limited, he said, to the CIA and Israel's Mossad. The Israelis even wrote SAVAK's manuals and, he said, prepared an ill-fated effort last year to undermine the growing religious impact of the revolution. The CIA "definitely" trained SAVAK agents in "both physical and psychological" torture techniques, he said, but the Americans did not actually participate in torture sessions. Iranians themselves perfected American technology involved in using "electrodes on certain parts of the body" he said, by heating the needles before "inserting them.""*

    *) April 10, 1979, The Globe and Mail (Canada), 'Could not leave job, ex-SAVAK man says': *"The brutality of SAVAK is a subject that crops up continually in conversations with Iranians of all types - students, businessmen, professionals, workers. Accounts of the agency's tortures fill the news magazines and newspapers that have sprung up in Tehran since the revolution. ... He said agents from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency participated in this training program."*

    *) 1987, Benjamin Beit-Hallahmi (University of Haifa), 'Who Israel Arms and Why'.

58. November 16, 1979, Washington Post, 'Chase Manhattan's Ties to the Shah': *"Beyond these reasons [of Rockefeller and Kissinger to allow the Shah into the U.S.], however, Chase's commercial ties to the shah and his country long have been a matter of record."*
59. 2002, David Rockefeller, 'Memoirs', p. 361: *"In 1975 , when diplomatic and political relations between the United States and Iran grew closer as a result of the Nixon - Kissinger initiatives, I was asked to join the board of the newly formed Iran-U.S. Business Council, the private sector counterpart of the U.S.-Iran Joint Committee. The latter had been formed by Henry Kissinger and Hushang Ansary, the minister of finance and economy to explore ways in which the two nations might improve their economic ties. In late 1975 the Joint Committee asked the Business Council to organize a conference in Tehran to advise the Iranian government on the steps they needed to take in order to play a larger role in global financial markets. ... We scheduled the meeting for March 1976 in Tehran and assembled a distinguished group of Americans that included Paul Volcker, then president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank; Donald Regan, chairman of Merrill Lynch & Co.; Peter G. Peterson, chairman of Lehman Brothers; and the heads of several major U.S. commercial banks. The Iranians fielded a delegation of senior cabinet ministers, bankers, and..."*
60. November 16, 1979, Washington Post, 'Chase Manhattan's Ties to the Shah': *"Chase Manhattan Bank Chairman David Rockefeller has said he helped persuade U.S. officials to admit the shah of Iran into the country because the former ruler had been a "friend of the United States for 37 years." Henry A. Kissinger, chairman of Chase's International Advisory Committee and former secretary of state, has given similar reasons for his support for the shah."*
61. Feb. 15, 2002, presidency.ucsb.edu, 'Richard B. Cheney: Former Vice President of the United States: Remarks by the Vice President to the Council on Foreign Relations': *"[David Rockefeller question:] During the days of the Shah, even though there were many who, I think understandably, felt that he had a very repressive regime, he also did a great many good things for the country. And unfortunately, since that time, I think many of the good that he did has been undone."*
62. Dec. 17, 2002, UN.org, 'Remarks at the book signing by David Rockefeller' (un.org/sg/en/content/sg/press-encounter/2002-12-17/remarks-book-signing-david-rockefeller (accessed: Aug. 22, 2022): *""Press encounter by the Secretary-General [Kofi Annan] upon arrival at UNHQ (unofficial transcript): ... "And I think as Shashi has said, the Rockefeller family did not begin its international activities with this building. It was then with the League of Nations, they had a lot to do with the League of Nations*

and David will probably say a little bit about that. And as most of you know, we also got this site thanks to his family to build the headquarters on it. And it's not only that. We often go back to Pocantico to have discussions and I recall the first time we had the ACC where all the UN agencies met to discuss the future of the international system and how we should cooperate, David, Laurance and the whole family were there to welcome us and to tell us this is what "Father"[John D. Rockefeller, Jr.] would have liked to see. And of course since then, senior UN officials meet there to talk. And I want to thank you, David, for your contribution to the international system. ... I think without internationalists like you, the international system that we have been trying to build, the international system that we have today wouldn't be here. So thank you very much, David.""

63. February 15, 2002, C-Span Live from a CFR meeting that opened the CFR's Geoeconomic Center, David Rockefeller to speaker Dick Cheney: *"Vice president, I just watched your whole speech, but I was particularly pleased that you gave such a strong endorsement for the Free Trade Agreement for all the Americas, a subject that has been of great concern to me for many years..."*
64. *) Jan. 16, 1992, Washington Post, 'Desert Strom TickTock': *"Scowcroft joins Cheney and Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger in arguing that the only possible response to the invasion is, in Eagleburger's pungent phrase, to "roll it back." ... Would Eagleburger's boss, the cosmically cautious Jim Baker, traveling between Siberia and Mongolia when the invasion occurred, have spoken in anything like those Eagleburgian tones? ... Scowcroft says ... "I wanted to move and Secretary Baker didn't." Baker, again absent from a key meeting, was vacationing in Wyoming. But this time, he wrote Eagleburger's script, persuading the president to seek U.N. authorization for intercepting Iraqi shipping. That set the time-consuming and weighty precedent of moving steadily toward war but seeking U.N. approval for it. ... Bush is shown here resisting appeals from Cheney (a former congressman) and Scowcroft to ignore Congress' war-making powers."*

    *) americanforeignrelations.com/O-W/ Presidential-Advisers-Bush-in-command.html (accessed: Aug. 26, 2022).
65. March 14, 1982, Washington Post, 'Colby: Political Action—in the Open'. This is an obscure article that can't be found in the online archives of the Washington Post. However, old references to the article can be found, including in/at: March-April (?) 1982, Freedom House, 'Freedom at Issue' , p. 19.
66. It is recommended the reader follows the included links, which contain all sources and names. A more detailed analysis of this group will be posted in ISGP's CFR article.

67. Dec. 2, 2015, Reuters, 'Former U.S. national security adviser Sandy Berger dies': *"Clinton and Berger met while working on the failed Democratic presidential campaign of George McGovern in 1972."*
68. Aug. 20, 1995, New York Times, 'The Man Inside Bill Clinton's Foreign Policy': *"Lake was still trying two decades later on a snowy day in 1991 when he first met Bill Clinton. ... his old State Department deputy, Samuel Berger, was waiting to introduce him to Clinton. ...*
As senior policy makers in the Carter years, both Lake and Christopher had witnessed the brutal interagency battles between Brzezinski and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Lake and Christopher came into their current roles vowing to operate more cooperatively, and by historical standards they have. "
69. Ibid.: *"Lake joined Kissinger's staff in June 1969. He immediately won an extraordinary measure of confidence, sitting in on the Paris peace talks when their existence was so secretive they were concealed from the Secretary of State. He had just turned 30. ... Convinced he would negotiate an end to the war [in Vietnam] Kissinger orchestrated its escalation instead, pushing the invasion of Cambodia 10 months later, at which point Lake resigned in protest."*
70. Ibid.: *"Along with two colleagues, Roger Morris and William Watts, Lake argued that the invasion of Cambodia would destroy that country and escalate the violence at home -- prescient predictions given the savageries of Pol Pot and the explosion at Kent State. (Kissinger mocked them as "my bleeding heart friends.")"*
71. Ibid.: *"But the two men -- pupil and teacher, idealist and realist -- stay linked by a complicated bond of mutual usefulness and fascination, even as Lake now holds Kissinger's old job. Lake was milling about during a state visit to Kiev this spring [of 1995] when an old Ukrainian veteran asked for his autograph. Watching Lake blush, someone in the entourage asked what he had signed. "Henry Kissinger," he said. ..."*
72. Follow the link to the Economic Policy Institute for all the sources on founding and funding.
73. July 30, 1986, Washington Post, 'The Left Stuff: IPS': *"After Kennedy was elected, Raskin was appointed deputy to McGeorge Bundy, the national security adviser. He remembers sitting at a long table with the generals and wise men -- Dean Rusk, Walt Rostow, Paul Nitze, John J. McCloy -- to plan policy on disarmament. "If this group cannot bring about disarmament," declared McCloy, "then no one can." Raskin rolled his eyes. His gaze caught the look of another eye-roller -- Richard Barnet, McCloy's aide at the State Department. ... He and Raskin decided to leave the government to find a better vantage from which to influence it. Washington was then in the Stone Age of think tanks. Following the dominant model of the Brookings*

Institution [they founded] the Insitute for Policy Studies... Marcus Raskin, an IPS senior fellow and cofounder of the institute... Richard Barnet, the cofounder...

Robert Borosage, the 40-year-old IPS director. ... Among the [IPS] illuminati are George McGovern; Roger Wilkins, the civil rights thinker; Richard Barnet, the cofounder, whose writings on national security appear regularly in The New Yorker; Barbara Ehrenreich, the feminist author and cochair of Democratic Socialists of America; and Isabel Letelier, widow of the assassinated Chilean exile leader. ... IPS became a regular part of the policy-making culture, where officials and scholars mingled daily. (Assistant Secretary of Labor Daniel Patrick Moynihan, for example, was an active participant in education seminars.)... Paul Warnke, who was chairman of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and later an IPS board member..."

74. 1962, Alden Hatch, 'H. R. H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands: An Authorized Biography', pp. 103, 214-217: *"The present American Government is even closer to Bilderberg because President Kennedy has virtually staffed the State Department with what C.D. Jackson calls "Bilderberg alumni"..."*
75. Follow the link to the Institute for Policy Studies for all the sources on founding and funding.
76. *) 1987, Dr. S. Powell, 'Covert Cadre', pp. 17, 57: *"IPS also founded the Center for National Security Studies [CNSS]... CNSS launched its activities with a two-day conference on September 12 and 13, 1974, in the Russell Senate Office Building. ... The proceeding amounted to a trial of the CIA, which was assumed guilty of various crimes... The first day's panel discussions were chaired by people almost entirely hostile to the CIA: "The Structure and Function of the Intelligence Community" was chaired by Victor Marchetti and John Marks; "Covert Operations and Decision Making," by David Wise; "Surreptitious Entry" by David Ross; and "The CIA and Watergate" by Walter Pincus. The next day's offerings were: "Covert Operations and Decision Making," chaired by [lator Soros employee] Morton Halperin and [CFR member and future National Security Advisor who Clinton nominated to be CIA director] Anthony Lake, Sen Frank Church's legislative aide..."*

    *) millercenter.org/the-presidency/presidential-oral-histories/anthony-lake-oral-history-2004 (accessed: May 4, 2020; words of Anthony Lake): *"A number of conservatives around town ... thought that I was a threat to the Republic... or that I was a part of the Institute for Policy Studies, because I had once done a seminar there for a friend. Not a seminar, just a one-evening session. Otherwise, I had no contact with that, but I was a part of the "dangerous IPS.""*

77. May 19, 1989, AP, 'Ex-Sen. McGovern Haunted by Bombing Incident as Wartime Pilot': *"McGovern, 66, is a fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies..."*
78. July 30, 1986, Washington Post, 'The Left Stuff: IPS': *" Paul Warnke, who was chairman of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and later an IPS board member..."*
79. Ibid.: *"Initial funding came from James Warburg, an FDR economic adviser and member of the "Our Crowd" banking family, and Philip Stern, the Sears heir. The first chairman of the IPS board of trustees, appropriately, was the old New Dealer, Thurman Arnold..."*
80. ourgeorgiahistory.com/ ogh/ franklin_delano_roosevelt (accessed: December 17, 2020): *"Endicott Peabody [part of the Morgan clique], an Episcopal minister who was Franklin Roosevelt's headmaster at Groton (a prep school in Massachusetts), is generally credited with instilling in Roosevelt a duty to help those who cannot help themselves. Following his graduation from Groton in 1900 Roosevelt matriculated from Harvard, after which he attended Columbia Law School..."*
81. March 12, 2004, Groton.org, 'Treasures of Groton: 120 years of Glorious and Curious Gifts': *"Founded in 1884 by a Board of Trustees that included such notables as J. P. Morgan, Phillips Brooks, Endicott Peabody, and Bishop William Lawrence, Groton School [was also financed by Peabody's father, Samuel Endicott Peabody (1825-1909)]... In 1905, J.P Morgan commissioned photographer Edward Curtis to document [for Groton] rapidly vanishing Native American culture."*
82. ourgeorgiahistory.com/ ogh/ franklin_delano_roosevelt (accessed: December 17, 2020): *"[In] 1921, Franklin Delano Roosevelt ... diagnosed with the polio virus [keeping him] fully functional except for his paralyzed legs. ... A friend, George Foster Peabody [1852-1938; part of the Morgan clique; among the first NYC FED directors] recommended a stay at a resort the wealthy philanthropist had just purchased near Warm Springs, Georgia, where the warm, mineral-rich water might help Roosevelt. From 1924 until his death in 1945 Roosevelt made over 40 visits to the inn. In 1926 Roosevelt bought the resort..."*
83. *) March 1972, Playboy, 'Playboy interview: Saul Alinsky'. Saul Alinsky wasn't able to create any breaktrhoughs without FDR and FDR-allies as Marshall Field III and CIO president John Lewis.

    *) March 2, 1970, Time, 'Essay: Radical Saul Alinsky: Prophet of Power to the People': *"The [Chicago neighborhood Back of the] Yards gave Alinsky a name. The Chicago Democratic machine was upset that he had challenged its iron control of the city, but Publisher Marshall Field [III] and Roman Catholic Bishop Bernard J. Sheil gave him enough backing to set up the Industrial Areas Foundation, an*

organization that seeks to apply the Alinsky methods to other slums. Operating on a $150,000-a-year budget, I.A.F. has a basic staff of eleven; other organizers are put on the payroll when the need arises. I.A.F. has gone into Rochester, Buffalo and Kansas City, Mo., and has set up Mexican-American organizations in California."

84. 1968 annual report, Rockefeller Foundation, p. 140: *"Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, Illinois: toward the costs of its Training Institute for community organizers; $225,000 through June, 1972."* In the 1969-1971 RF annual reports the IAF is listed as receiving $75,000 annually. Alinsky died in June 1972.
85. March 8, 2022, The Saturday Evening Post, 'Bill Clinton and Vernon Jordan: Two Brothers of the South': *"Jordan had known of Clinton for years through Hillary, whom he met in 1969, minutes after Hillary had given a speech at an activist conference in Colorado. She was sitting on a park bench, going over the rest of the day's schedule with Peter Edelman, a former Robert Kennedy aide... Hillary remembered. "I looked [up and saw Vernon Jordan]... From that day forward we stayed in touch with each other until I introduced him to Bill years later."*
86. 2007, Don Van Natta Jr. and Jeff Gerth, 'Her Way: The Hopes and Ambitions of Hillary Rodham Clinton', opening of Chapter 3: *"An idealistic Hillary entered Yale Law School in September 1969... On May 7 [1970], Hillary spoke at ... the League of Women Voters in Washington, DC. ... At the conferene, Hillary was also introduced to the director of the Voter Education project of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. His name was Vernon Jordan."*
87. January 7, 2017, the Atlanta Journal Constitution, 'Leslie Dunbar, behind-the-scenes figure in Atlanta's Civil Rights movement, has died': *"With Southern Leadership Christian Conference's Martin Luther King Jr. and the NAACP's Roy Wilkins, [Dunbar] helped to create the Voter Education Project, using the funds of the SRC to sponsor it. Dunbar hired Wiley Branton and later, Vernon Jordan, Jr."*
88. April 7, 1967, Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson's Washington Merry-Go-Round (Washington Post, Times Herald, etc.), 'CIA Funds Aided Negro Registration'.
89. 1998, David Brock, 'The Seduction of Hillary Rodham', p. 113: *"Hillary [Clinton] appears to have gotten involved with the New World Foundation through Marian Wright Edelman; when Hillary joined the organization Edelman's husband Peter was a member of the New World's board, as was Democratic lawyer Vernon Jordan. When she signed onto the board in 1982, Hillary had already been serving since 1976 on the board of the Children's Defense Fund, where she had once worked as a young lawyer just out of Yale."*
90. *) Exact source for the March 1983 lost. Would have to be found again.

    *) Sep. 28, 1983, Subcommitee on Oversight of the Committee on

Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, 'Report and recommendations concerning federal tax rules governing private institutions' p. 93, Appenddix D: *"June 30 , 1983, Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Partner, Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer and Feld. Mr. Jordan is a partner in a Washington law firm and trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, the John Hay Whitney Foundation, the Taconic Foundation and a former trustee of the New World Foundation."*

91. June 28, 1994, fair.org, 'Limbaugh Responds to FAIR': *"... According to NWF's 1987-1988 annual report. The Chair of NWF's board in 1987 was Hillary Rodham Clinton. (Mrs. Clinton, a board member since 1982, resigned in March of 1988.)"*
92. Feb. 1, 1993, Chicago Tribune, 'The Right Questions About Hillary': *"The American Spectator magazine reports that, as head of the New World Foundation, she oversaw grants to a number of organizations on the far left, including the Committee for Solidarity with the People of El Salvador and the Christic Institute."*
93. Ibid
94. 2009, CUNY School of Law founding dean Charles Halpern, 'Making Waves and Riding the Currents' (foreword by the Dalai Lama and Robert Reich), p. 84: *"I had firsthand experience with the support of such foundations for controversial new undertakings, so I knew there was hope. The New World Foundation and the Stern Family Fund supported the Institute for Policy Studies, the Selective Service Law Reporter, and civil rights organizations. We found them receptive to our proposal, but they had small pots of money. Among the big foundations, [from] Ford ... we received a one-praragraph rejection letter..."*
95. July 4, 2021, Vanity Fair, 'Inside the Bill Clinton–Vernon Jordan Bromance'.
96. March 8, 2022, The Saturday Evening Post, 'Bill Clinton and Vernon Jordan: Two Brothers of the South': *"When Bill Clinton considered dropping out of politics following his devastating loss in the Arkansas governor's race of 1980, it was ... Vernon Jordan who talked him out of it."*
97. July 4, 2021, Vanity Fair, 'Inside the Bill Clinton–Vernon Jordan Bromance'.
98. Ibid.
99. March 3, 2021, David Gergen for CNN, 'Vernon Jordan -- Clinton's best friend and my personal mentor': *"I knew him best as the closest friend that President Bill Clinton had during his eight years in the White House...*

    When Clinton and his first chief of staff, Mack McLarty, recruited me to join his White House team as a senior counselor five months into his presidency, I soon saw a pattern: Whenever disputes erupted among his advisers (as they did a lot in those early days), the best

answer was always the same: "Let's call Vernon." He was practicing law a few blocks away and could arrive in the Oval Office while arguments were still raging."

100. 1972, Bilderberg conference paper, p. 56.
101. Feb. 25, 2016, Environmental Working Group (EWG.org), 'Food Lobby Spends $101 Million in 2015 to Avert GMO Labeling'.
102. 2005, Peter Brabeck-Letmathe in the 'We Feed the World' documentary: *"... the NGOs, who bang on about declaring water a public right. That means that as a human being you should have a right to water. That's an extreme solution. The other view says that water... should have a market value."*.
103. Aug. 31, 2023, Reuters, '3M's $10.3 billion PFAS settlement gets preliminary approval'.
104. June 29, 2023, BNNVara.nl/zembla (Dutch state news), 'Plassen en sloten in wijde omtrek Chemours-fabriek zwaar vervuild met PFAS' ('Water and ditches in the vicinity of the Chemours factory heavily contaminated with PFAS': *"13 thousand times above the safe standard in new construction district"*)